The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 50

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dinner Time, Ancient and Modern

A well known proverb tells that the rich may dine when they like, but the poor must dine when they can; and although this question of dinner time is a most important one both to rich and poor, it has been solved in a very different way at different times of the world's history. As modern nations become more civilized, their hours gradually grow later and later; but even if various reasons could be given to account for this declination, it is nevertheless a great evil, which no one has been either willing or able to stop. Some few men have chosen to keep to primitive hours, but by so doing they have been forced to leave society, and in consequence society has dropped them from her memory.

The ancients were more natural in their habits than we are; thus the Roman citizens

ROSE WITH THE LARK

and went to bed when darkness came on, and it was only the rich who could afford to live by candlelight. Those idle persons among them who did so, were called by Seneca, in contempt, *lucifugax*.

Dr. Franklin, when matters were not so bad as they are now, tried good humoredly to show the people of France the advantages to be gained by the adoption of early hours; and he calculated that in the city of Paris alone 96,075,000 francs, or nearly four million pounds, would be saved every year by the economy of using sunshine instead of candles from the 20th of March to the 20th of September.

Our forefathers had done half a day's work by the time their descendants think of rising, so that candles and gas may in one sense be said to have demoralized the world.

When men dined at an hour that many now think the proper time for getting up, they were ready for their

AMUSEMENTS MUCH EARLIER

than we now take them. The London theatres were opened early in the afternoon in the reign of Elizabeth; and when Whalley edited the plays of Ben Jonson in 1765, the performance commenced at 4 P. M. Another class of entertainment, which is now unnaturally late, was carried on in the last century during reasonable hours; balls then began at six or seven o'clock in the evening, and ended at eleven or twelve; but now they begin at the hour they formerly ended.

Dinner time is as much the era of the social as noon is of the natural day, and *l'apres diner* is almost the only date in Cardinal de Retz's Memoirs of the Fronde. As all time before dinner is considered as morning however late the meal may be taken, a notice of the changes in its time will be a good test of early and late hours.

Louis XII. of France dined at half-past nine in the morning; at the same period in England the court hour was eleven; and when that king married the daughter of Henry VII. he gave up his regular habits, and took to English customs, in gallantry to his young bride. In consequence, historians tell us that he fell

A VICTIM TO LATE HOURS

and died soon after his marriage.

Louis XIV. dined at twelve, while his contemporaries, Cromwell and Charles II., were dining at one. An old monastic triplet giving the dinner hour as easily as it could be well fixed:

Lever a cinq, dinner a neuf,
Souper a cinq, coucher a neuf,
Fait vivre d'ans monastic et neuf.

A subsequent proverb shifts the time for all the operations an hour later:

Lever a six, diner a dix,
Souper a six coucher a dix.

In little frequented parts of Germany, English customs of centuries ago flourish at the present day. Eleven and twelve o'clock are very usually the hours for dinner in all parts of that empire. In England, the court dinner hour remained at eleven from the reign of Edward IV. to that of Henry VII, but the middle and lower classes dined at nine or ten. The fashionable hour in Henry VII.'s reign came to be twelve when Sir Thomas More dined, and it remained fixed there for many years. It is still the working-man's time, and is likely so to remain for centuries, as it appears to be nature's own time. Fashion may make laws as she will, and call meals by various names, but at midday most persons feel the necessity of taking food.

When the dinner was eaten

EARLY IN THE MORNING,

it was not always the practice to take a previous meal, so that, in point of fact, the old dinner was a knife and fork breakfast, such as is common now on the continent. In Cotton's Angler, the author says; "My diet is a glass of ale as I am dressed, and no more till dinner." Viator answers: "I will light a pipe, for that is commonly my breakfast, too."

In 1700, the dinner hour had shifted to 2 o'clock; at that time Addison dined during the last thirty years of his life, and Pope through the whole of his. Very great people dined at four as early as 1740, and Pope complains of Lady Suffolk's dining at that late hour; but in 1751, we find the Duchess of Somerset's was three. This, however, only shows that slightly different dinner hours were prevalent at the same period; and we know that, when the Duchess of Gordon asked Pitt to dine with her at seven, his excuse was that he was engaged to sup with the Bishop of Winchester at that hour. In 1780, the poet Cowper speaks of four as the then fashionable time; and ever since, dinner time has been getting later and later.

WEARINESS.

O little feet that such long years
Must wander on through doubts and fears,
Must ache and bleed beneath your load!
I, nearer to the wayside inn,
Where toil shall cease and rest begin,
Am weary, thinking of your road.

O little hands, that, weak or strong,
Have still to serve or rule so long,
Have still so long to give or ask!
I, who so much with book and pen
Have toiled among my fellow-men,
Am weary, thinking of your task.

O little hearts! that throb and beat
With such impatient, feverish heat,
Such limitless and strong desires!
Mine, that so long has glowed and burned,
With passions into ashes turned,
Now covers and conceals its fires.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

A SINGULAR DUEL.

Major Bradford called by way of eminence, "the Major," was the most noted duelist of the day. A dead shot, a perfect master of fence, and his enmities, utterly relentless, his name had become a terror to all who knew him.

In the midst of a knot of admiring friends, one day, the Major was discussing his last "affair," and complacently explained how it came that he mortally wounded his adversary, instead of killing him on the spot, when one of two gentlemen standing within hearing, suddenly advanced and struck him in the face. The spectators stood aghast. What could have tempted the stranger to rush thus madly on to his fate? He was an old man. Already, to appearance, had three-score and ten years passed over his head. He must indeed have been weary of life, whose brief remnant he was ready to cast away so recklessly.

The Major was astonished. The very audacity of the act struck him with amazement.

"Is the provocation sufficient, or must I repeat it?" inquired his assailant.

The Mayor's first impulse was to return blow for blow. But fierce and violent as were his passions, he had schooled himself to complete mastery over them, and a moment's reflection told him how bootless under such circumstances would be a public brawl. The indignity he had received would admit of but one reparation, and that he determined to lose no time in seeking.

"The insult is sufficient," he answered, with forced calmness. "Oblige me by naming a friend—for your own name I care not—to whom may I refer one of my own?"

"This gentleman, replied the other, resuming the arm of his companion, "will return here in an hour, to confer with any one you may designate."

And the two strangers took their leave together.

At sunrise, on the following morning, the principals and their seconds made their appearance on the ground selected. No one else was selected—not even a surgeon. The Major, in his own past experience, never required one; and his opponent, it was plain, was careless of the consequences.

There was no necessity of delay. The preliminaries had been settled. The parties were to fight with pistols, at ten paces, the combat to continue until one or both had fallen. One condition had been insisted on by the stranger, which called an indignant blush to the Major's cheek, as it seemed to imply an imputation upon his honor, though he submitted to it with the best grace he could. It was, that before placing the combatants the bodies of both should be inspected, to see that no secret protective device was employed by either.

The ground was measured, and the men placed. There was a marked contrast between the two in more respects than that of years. The old man, erect and motionless as a statue, his whitened locks floating in the breeze, never once looked at his antagonist, though his side was turned. His face was stern and determined, but had nothing malignant in it. The Major, on the other hand, glared fiercely at his foe, seeming even to grudge him the few moments of life yet eked out to him.

"Were he my father, I would kill him!" he answered, audibly, to some whispered expostulation of his second, who was evidently touched by the old man's venerable appearance.

The pistols were put in the hands of the principals, and the giving of the word explained.

"Gentlemen, are you ready?"

"Ready," both answered.

Still the old man moved not, nor did he direct a single glance at his adversary. His eyes were fixed in front. His attitude was one of rapt attention. He seemed like one listening intently.

"Fire!"

Without changing the direction of his gaze, or other movement than that of his arm, which rose with the precision of a nicely adjusted machine, the old man brought his pistol to the level of his enemy's breast. For an instant he held it there. Still no look in the direction it pointed Still the same appearance of eager listening.

The Major was in no hurry. He could afford to take his time with a man who held his pistol at random, without looking witherward He took deliberate aim. He was determined to make sure work. If his ball missed his adversary's heart, even the fraction of an inch, he would never make any pretention to skill again.

The sharp report of the stranger's pistol was followed by a convulsive jerk of the Major's arm, causing the discharge of his weapon far wide of its mark, while he, staggering a few paces backward, fell heavily to the ground.

"Conduct me to him," said the old man to his friend.

The latter took his principal's arm, and led him to the prostrate form of the Major, whose second, kneeling by his side, had torn open his garments, exposing to view the fatal wound in his breast made by the stranger's bullet.

"Is your friend seriously hurt?" inquired the latter coolly.

"You can see for yourself, sir," the second answered.

"There you're in error," replied the other; "*I am totally blind!*"

The wounded man, who had by this time revived a little, and his second looked at the stranger in astonishment. There was no visible defect in his organs of vision; but there was a fixity of look—that "blending of the eyes on vacancy"—which so unmistakably evinces the absence of sight.

"Who are you? and what was your motive in seeking this encounter? the Major faintly murmured.

"First, are you in a condition to renew it?" inquired the stranger.

"There is no need—I am dying."

"When I have told you who I am," the stranger resumed, "you will scarce require my motive for what I have done. No wonder you have forgotten James Morton," he continued, "for he is greatly changed, no doubt."

The dying man started, and groaned bitterly.

"But I have never forgotten you, Richard Bradford, nor the injuries you have done me. A cherished daughter, the pride of my eyes, and the joy of her mother's heart, you enticed from her home, deceived her by a sham marriage, and then abandoned her to die of a broken heart. My son, and remaining child, in a rash attempt to avenge his sister's wrong, fell a victim to your accursed skill. You even robbed him of the ordinary chance of combat, unequal as they would have been, by encasing your cowardly body in concealed armor. The loss of both our children unsettled my wife's reason, and she died in a mad house. Could I have found you then, I would have given you no chance for your life; but valiant as you have always, professed to be and coward as you are, you feared and evaded me. Yet I knew we should one day meet, and I registered a vow, that when we did I would offer you sacrifice to your own infernal art. To this end I studied to become an adept in it, and succeeded. And when, at length, blindness cast its shadow upon me, and seemed to render hopeless the fulfillment of my vow, instead of abandoning it, I betook myself to a new species of practice. I sought to make hearing take the place of sight. Again I succeeded. I learned to take aim with ear instead of eye. When I heard you answer 'ready,' to-day, I knew the exact direction in which to point my pistol, as well as if I had seen you. Besides, I could hear you breathing where you stood. You lost your chance in delaying your fire. You wished to make sure work, and over-reached yourself."

More than once the Major looked appealingly at the speaker's face; but in those remorseless, sightless eyes, there was no sympathy. And as the labored breathing grew fainter, the old man resumed his listening attitude. At last all was still.

"He is dead!" he said; and its wonted expression of sober melancholy settled on the old man's face, as, taking his companion's arm, he turned and walked leisurely away.

Concerning Starers.

The Boston Transcript complains of starers, and says they are to be met in the street, in shops, in horse-cars, in concerts, in church. They fasten their eyes upon their victim with a tenacious and vacant glare, which pierces like sun-rays through a broken glass, although it lacks their fire. The object selected is—in the street, any old lady who walks with difficulty, aided by a cane; in a car, whoever gets in wet and draggled from being caught in a sudden rain; in church, some sufferer whose face shows the traces of recent tears. To mitigate the pain and annoyance caused by staring, it gives the following rules for starers:

2. Keep your month shut. The effect with the eyes alone is impressive enough.

3. Select some tough and weather-beaten object that looks as if he, she or it would not mind it much.

4. Why not practice on a spider's web, or the side of a wall? Perhaps by thus letting yourself down gradually you could get to not doing it at all.

For the stared-at, the following hint also is given: "Stare back. Bully them. Fix a firm, and resolute, unflinching glance (it is difficult, and, except in self-defence, ill-bred) upon the very bull's-eye of the mill-wheels. You will discover that the lids come down over them with a suddenness like those clanking green-slat window shades, found upon some singular windows, when their string breaks unexpectedly, as it generally does. There will be no more trouble after that for quite a good while."

Bridal Boots.

The bridal *chaussure* of Lady Agnes Cecil Emiline Huff, youngest daughter of Earl of Fife, whose marriage to Viscount Duppiin, took place on the 4th instant, must be looked on as something marvellous, regarded from an every day point of view. Every pair of boots or shoes is most delicately made of the highest finish and latest fashion, and some of the most costly materials. There are boots and shoes for all times and for all seasons; for the alter, for the departure, for travel, for the dance, for the dinner, in fact the makers of this wonderful assortment have furnished an addition for the wedding *trousseau* which shows that the making of boots and shoes deserves to be classed with fine art manufactures, as will readily be admitted when I briefly describe a few of the gems from this unique collection. Item, a pair of white satin Louis Quinze shoes with large crystal buckles. Item, another pair of white satin shoes embroidered with gold and decorated with solid gold ornaments, the latter a present to the bride from Lady Ida Hope. Item, for the departure after the ceremony, a pair of ruby velvet polonaise boots, very tastefully trimmed with satin to match. Item, six pairs of black satin Madme de Pompadour shoes, with marvuisite ornaments expressly designed and manufactured for the bride; and Item, a pair of blue satin *male* slippers, handsomely embroidered by hand in white silk and trimmed with Honiton lace.—London Cor.

"Small-pox in this Car."

A Philadelphia paper relates the following:

A singular scene occurred in one of our railway cars a day or two since. A physician entered the car, and after sniffing around exclaimed, "There's small-pox in this car?"

All the passengers immediately vacated, except one lady, who remained seated in the corner.

The physician went to her any asked: "Havn't you had small-pox?"

"Yes," replied the woman, with a woe-begone look, "I have. I have been put out of my boarding house, and can not find any place to rest myself, and I got into the car in downright desperation, and made up my mind to ride up and down until I could make up my mind what to do."

The physician took the homeless woman in charge, and, we believe, secured her admission to a hospital.

WHEN THE LEAVES ARE TURNING BROWN.

Never is my heart so gay
In the budding month of May,
Never does it beat a tune
Half so sweet in bloomy June,
Never knows such happiness
As on such a day as this,
When October dons her crown,
And the leaves are turning brown.

Breathe, sweet children, soft regrets
For the vanished violets;
Sing, you lovers, the delights
Of the golden summer nights;
Never in the summer hours,
On my way such radiance showers,
As from heaven falls softly down,
When the leaves are turning brown.

Braid your girdles, fresh and gay,
Children in the bloom of May;
Twist your chaplets in young June,
Maiden, they will fade too soon;
Twine ripe roses, July red,
Lovers, for the dear one's head;
I will weave my richer crown
When the leaves are turning brown.

THE SWEDES IN MAINE.

Their Habits and Styles of Dress.

A correspondent of the Boston Post has been writing some letters about the new Swedish colony in the northern part of Maine. The account of their personal habits and dress is interesting, as follows:

"Do tell us all about them, how they look and what they wear." "Nearly all that have been described possessed dark hair and eyes. I thought the Swedes were always light," suggests somebody. And generally they are. These few were exceptions, and came from the south of Sweden. The most of them are short and thick of stature, with round florid faces, light, flaxen hair, and small, round, exceedingly light blue eyes, which, though pleasant and intelligent, seem dull compared with sharp, restless Yankee orbs. They have low foreheads and plump, protruding checks, giving a rotund appearance to the face, rather the reverse of handsome, and to which the men add by shaving their beards low, round and close. Yet a look of honest cheerfulness radiates from all their countenances, and one feels that they are faces to be trusted. They move and speak with a deliberate air, as if each word and deed were of the utmost importance and to be duly considered, and give the impression of a most honest, industrious, sober and law-abiding people. All the inhabitants round about speak in terms of highest praise of their sobriety, peacefulness and thrift. To own a piece of land and acquire some property that they can call their own seems to be a prevading ambition, and not for mere temporary existence, but a looking ahead into the future. Such a people can scarcely fail to make the best of citizens, and there is now no reason to doubt that such will be the satisfactory result. In manners they are modest and retiring, but noticeably kind, obliging and courteous. To strangers they show the politest attentions, and tender them the warmest hospitalities. They are also kindly considerate of each other's happiness and welfare, and train their children into strictest habits and morality, obedience and politeness. Their dress is at present a strange mixture of American and Swedish costumes. Those who retain the national dress wear wooden shoes, made long and low, painted black, and with high heels and pointed or turned up toes. The dress of the men does not otherwise differ from the various costumes seen in our own country, save that they are of somewhat antiquated patterns. The costumes of the women and children are quaint and queer enough. The women and girls all wear handkerchiefs made of the nicest silk, folded with great care over their heads, and tied firmly but softly under their chins, looking very odd, to be sure, but at the same time both sensible and pretty comfortable. A long narrow apron is also an indispensable appendage to a complete toilet. The dress itself has generally a straight, full skirt, with one or two tucks, a plain, short, round waist, and short, straight sleeves. The little children look funny enough clad precisely like father and mother. The panted, vested and coated little boys, and the nice little maidens in long dresses, narrow aprons and kerchiefs, demurely and soberly tied under the chin, present the appearance of dwarfed editions of manhood and womanhood. Some of the ladies have dispensed with the kerchief, and supplanting their places are successfully-attempted chignons, surmounted by flat straw hats. Quite a number of silk dresses, a few gold chains and some nice jewelry were also conspicuous. It is to be remembered that these colonists are by no meats poor, but brought with them a deal of baggage and money amounting to some $17,000. W. W. Thomas, of Portland, acting as free banker for the Swedes, has forwarded to them by bills of exchange from Sweden some $23,000 additional."

Death from Starvation of a Female Miser.

Mrs. Eliza Heavy, seventy years of age, was found dead in her house, corner of Jacob and North Third streets, Troy, a few days ago. She owned the premises, and had about $100 in the bank. The Whig of that city thus speaks of her:

Dirt and misery lived with her. Lately she has made herself known to her neighbors only when she was lying helpless on her bed and in danger of starving. On these occasions she would scream till assistance came and food was brought. When she recovered she would return to her lonely manner of life. Yesterday afternoon she was found dead in her room. In her last agony she had crawled from her bed, and was found lying on the floor with only a torn and insufficient night garment to cover her. Those who discovered her describe the sight as one they will never forget. The thin, small features were emaciated by age, hunger and disease. The body was lying upon a damp and dirty floor, in a cramped position, every bone making itself clearly seen through the shriveled skin. The womanly delicacy of some of the neighbors soon covered the stiffened limbs, that even in death were not freed from attacks of the repulsive vermin. Coroner McKenna was at once summoned, and quickly responded. He did what he could, by scattering lime about the room and having the body laid out under a clean white cloth, to relieve the place of some of its horrors. It seems pretty evident that the woman died of starvation.

RURAL ECONOMY.

FATTENING CATTLE ON GRASS.

In Great Britain and Ireland the wealthiest and most independent farmers are those who occupy large farms of good grass land, and who fatten and sell annually large numbers of cattle. This class of farmers are called graziers; they keep very little of the land in tillage, do not winter large numbers of cattle, but buy two or three-year old heifers and steers in the spring, keep them on choice pasture during the summer and autumn, and sell before the animals begin to lose flesh late in the fall. The vast herds of Texas cattle are sometimes managed in a similar way, being purchased when in a low condition, and driven on the ranche and succulent prairie grass until they have become nearly fat. Farmers who have good grass land should devote at least a portion of it to fattening stock; good three-year-old heifers and steers, kept on a rich pasture for six months, would probably pay better than inferior tillage. The money would all come together, and the cost of transportation, compared with that of cereals would be trifling. Every farmer should fatten all his young stock that are not required for the dairy or yoke. Selling stock of any kind before they are properly made up for the market is very bad management, and a great deal of money is lost by farmers every year in this way.—Chatauqua Farmer.

VALUE OF MUCK.

In a discussion before the Little Falls Club, Mr. A. L. Fish stated that twelve years ago he drew out 3,000 loads of muck, and applied it at the rate of fifty loads to the acre, pulverizing and mixing it with the soil. The result was good crops without further cultivation. Two years later he drew out 4,000 loads and applied it at the rate of 100 loads to the acre, spread with a plank to which was attached a tongue hitched to the team. The land was planted to corn. After taking two crops from the land it was put down in meadow, and it has produced at the rate of two tons of hay per acre ever since, though before the application it did not yield one ton per acre. It did not act so quickly as manure, but was more lasting.—Rural Home.

ADVANTAGES OF LATE PLOUGHING.

Doubtless some will disagree with me, for farmers, like doctors, sometimes disagree. However, we do not pretend to say that there are not some objections to fall ploughing, yet we think it more beneficial than injurious for the following reasons:

First, the old ground (and much of the land under cultivation in this State, is of this class,) is infected with a large white and smaller brown grub worm. If these are not destroyed in some way, they do immense damage to the corn crop, especially during the early part of the season. When the ground is ploughed late in the fall, we think the freezing destroys these pests. If this is not the case we are at a loss to account for this fact, viz: Corn stands better on fall ploughed land.

A second advantage we think, is this: The freezing and having pulverizes the soil and softens the sub-soil, thus preparing the ground for cultivation next year.

A third, by no means small advantage, is this: Ground ploughed late in the fall very often requires a good harrowing to fit it for planting in the spring. As a matter of course, if there should be many heavy rains, this statement would not hold good; but in an average a loose soil, and in an ordinary season, we think it will work very well.

A few of the advantages, then, of fall ploughing may be summed up as follows: It destroys the worms, pulverizes the soil more fully than spring ploughing without it will do, and enables the farmer, in many cases, to do part of his ploughing in the fall, and prevents too great a rush of spring work.—Cor. Prairie Farmer.

Velocity of Sound in Coal.

A correspondent says: This is a very interesting subject, at least to those who have anything to do with coal mines. And yet I have met with anything that points to it, nor any formula whereby it might be calculated. But perhaps this is a subject to which physicists has not been drawn. I have been told that blasting has been heard at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards underground, and I have heard the signals of the colliers, that is, by hitting the surface of the coal with one of their tools, at a distance of fifty or sixty yards, and have also heard the shouts of the men at the distance of fifteen yards, but I have never met any person who could give the velocity, nor seen any book on physics in which there is anything concerning it. But perhaps it is a very hard subject to deal with, from the difference of the specific gravity of the coals, and also the different temperatures that we meet there. And if from these different causes it would be hard to find the real velocity, yet by calculating a velocity that might be rather theoretical at first, we might, by degrees, come nearer the truth.

A Cantatrice's Toilettes.

Nilsson's toilettes are announced by Boston critics to be remarkably beautiful. Her Lucia dress is of the most delicate peach-blossom colored silk. In the shade it was decided pink, and in the full blaze of the footlights it paled to almost white. The front breadth was literally covered with flounces of point lace, and a deep flounce went around the train. The corsage was heart-shaped, and filled to the throat with a white tulle tucker. Her ornaments were diamonds, and they sparkled from the dainty ears and flashed from the throat.

But the loveliest toilette she has worn was the one she appeared in in the last act of "Martha." A petticoat of sky-blue silk was trimmed with silver fringe and rows of silver braid, between which were brilliant buttons. The train of black velvet was looped at the side by silver and cord tassels. The tight-fitting velvet bodice was fastened with diamond buttons, and the wrists were finished with deep cuffs of point lace. A coquettish gray hat, with a long blue plume, was set jauntily on the frizzled mass of golden hair. It was the very perfection of a toilette.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE.

[From All The Year Round.]

My back is to the wall,
And my face is to my foes,
Who surge and gather round me,
Like waves when winter blows.
The ghosts of bygone errors,
The faults of former years,
That sting my veins like arrows,
And pierce my heart like spears.

But let them do their utmost,
For these I can endure,
And meet and overcome them
By suffering made pure.
Against all other foemen
I'll fight with fiery breath,
And if, all done, I'm vanquished,
Go gloriously to death.

My back is to the wall,
And my face is to my foes;
I've lived a life of combat,
And borne what no one knows.
But in this mortal struggle
I stand—poor speck of dust,
Defiant—self-reliant,
To die—if die I must.

VARIETIES.

AMONG the curious cases of kleptomania recorded, are those of a rich English gentleman who stole towels and a Scottish clergyman who stole bibles.

IF the spring put forth no blossoms, in summer there will be no beauty, and in autumn no fruit; so if youth be trifled away without improvement, manhood will probably be contemptible and old age miserable.

THE constancy of love is beautifully illustrated in the case of an aged couple in Wisconsin, who have been engaged to be married thirty years, and during that time have never been out of jail together long enough to have the ceremony solemnized.

IT is stated that the family of Mr. Peterson, at whose house President Lincoln died; has offered to sell to the government the pillow-cases, pillow, and bedspread, which are yet stained with his blood. We don't believe it.

THE Army and Navy Gazette, as well as other journals of authority, are lamenting the prevalence of desertions from the regular army. Instances are cited where companies have lost half their men from this cause, and it is given as a fact that more men are deserting than can be recruited. The evil seems to be most prevalent in the West.

THE cattle disease, which for many months has been attacking the cows, bullocks, sheep and swine in Great Britain, still prevails, and shows no signs of virulence. From recent statistics it appears that animals are extensively affected by the disease in thirty counties of England and in twenty-three counties of Scotland.

AT a horse case tried in Massachusetts, the other day, one witness, on being asked what kind of medicine was used in the treatment of the dilapidated animal, said that "he would be busted if he knowed, but he rather guessed it was *anarchy*" Maybe the man meant arnica.

THE hobby of the Crown Prince of Prussia is agriculture. His farm, near Brandenburg, costs him every year fifty thousand dollars; but he has, at all events, the pleasure of telling his guests at the dinner table that he himself raised all the vegetables which are placed on the table.

IT is suspected that Theodore Tilton has purchased an interest in a hot-house and a jewelry store, for he says: "A man who loved a woman, both her body and soul, for time and eternity, will put upon her both flowers and jewels, then equally to celebrate his passing pas and his immortal flame."

THE latest style in linen collars is the deep marine style, edged with wide lace and embroidery, reaching almost to the shoulders. These are worn with morning dresses, and hand cuffs to match.

THE Mormon women are in great distress at the prospect of being branded as prostitutes and driven away from their homes to starve and do worse. Their petition sent to Washington with about twenty-five hundred signatures, says: "Our husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers are now being exposed to the murderous policy of a clique of Federal officers, intent on the destruction of an honest, happy, industrious, and prosperous people."

GILMORE'S old coliseum at Boston was a baby compared with the one he is going to erect at Boston for his big jubilee next June. The plan contemplates a building 822 feet long by 423 feet broad, with a tower 240 feet high, rising from the centre. The side towers, of which there will be four, are each 167 feet high. The building, which will cover eight acres, will have seating accommodations for 125,000 people, and will be located on the Back Bay, near the Providence Railroad, and not far from the foot of Newton street.

AT a trial of one of the petroleuses, with whom the French courts are not yet through, Mme. Eugenie Niboyer, being called as a witness, sent a letter to the president and judges, saying that her anxiety concerning her son, the French Consul at Chicago—not knowing whether he had escaped alive from the conflagration, or whether he had simply lost all that he possessed—rendered it impossible for her to obey the summons.

FRANKLIN was a priater. Bolivar was a druggist. Mahomet Ali was a barber. Virgil was the son of a potter. Milton was the son of a scavenger. Horace was the son of a shopkeeper. Demosthenese was the son of a cutler. Robert Burns was a plowman in Ayrshire. Shakespeare was the son of a wool stapler. Cardinal Woolsey was the son of a pork butcher. Oliver Cromwell was the son of a London brewer. Whitfield was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester. Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself. John Jacob Astor once sold apples on the streets of New York.

A COMMUNIST woman was sentenced to be shot. She was taken out and stationed against a wall, a large crowd of street people gathering around to witness the execution. Just as the soldiers were about to fire, she raised her hands with the words, "Un instant." The soldiers paused. The woman had on a good outer garment; this she took off, and seeing a woman in the crowd in rags, went up to her and said, "Take this; it is a pity to spoil good clothes." Then she returned to her place and was shot. Such was the last selfish thought of a dying *petroleuse*, and such the heroism which inspired the troops of Versailles in dealing with a fallen foe.—Foreign Cor.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1871.

THE rallying cry of SCOTT and the Sixteenth Amendment has taken root and is fast spreading all over the country.

THE London *Times* insists upon the re-election of GRANT. The *Times* always did hate this country with unquenchable hatred. It would doubtless be glad to see a repetition of the Chicago and prairie fires, and will pray that small pox and cholera will spread over the country.

ANOTHER poor victim of the Ku Klux outrage has just turned up. This time it is in Philadephia. His name is FORBES. Politically he is a Radical; by occupation he is a pension agent. The extent of his misery is $32,000. The miserable Ku Klux compelled him to steal that amount. Were innocent men ever more harrassed than these self-same Radical officials? Let martial law be declared at once in Philadelphia.

THE President has revoked his proclamation of martial law in Marion county, South Carolina, and extended it to to Union county. It is not stated whether he has released the victims of AKERMAN'S raid who were arrested in Marion county and crammed like felons into filthy dungeons, without charge or accusation being preferred against them. He has no care for the suffering of his victims, and they will no doubt continue to languish in prison for months to come.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE is not popular in the District of Columbia where negro suffrage was first introduced. The Supreme Court of the Territory is preparing for delivery a decision against the right of women to vote. Of course, your good Radicals believe that a negro who can neither read nor write is more competent to cast a vote than an intelligent white woman. The former votes the Radical ticket—the latter would in all human probability vote against it.

THE present editor of the Columbus (O.) *Statesman*, a man whose Democracy was never more than skin deep, and who a few years ago, had nothing but abuse for Messrs. PENDLETON, SEYMOUR, BLAIR, CASS, PACKER and other leading Democrats before and after they were chosen for important positions—a man who advocated the nomination of CHASE by the New York Democratic National Convention in 1868, now turns in to berate Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT. This will surprise no one who is acquainted with his antecedents.

THE *Gazette* talks of THE POST'S thunder being stolen. The following extract from the Chicago *Tribune* taken from Saturday's issue of the *Gazette* and the *Commercial* shows how it does it:

{*Gazette.*}	{*Commercial.*}
"It seems to us that Mr. Thomas A. Scott is becoming President of the United States fast enough without a formal election, which the Cincinnati *Enquirer* proposes to confer upon him."	"It seems to us that Mr. Thomas A. Scott is becoming President of the United States fast enough without a formal election, which the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Pittsburgh POST proposes to confer upon him."

One would have supposed that to omit "and Pittsburgh POST" in printing the extract would have served all purposes without calling attention to its own petty meanness.

THE war in South Carolina is still progressing. GRANT is weaving his own toils and compassing his own destruction, with a wonderful precission. The ominous lack of approbation of his conduct among all the respectable Republican journals of the country who do not favor undisguised military despotism, bodes no good for the ambitious upstart of the White House. He is sowing the the wind. By and by the whirlwind will be ready for garnering. Now we are told upon the authority of Senator POOLE that GRANT proposes to put the entire South under martial law. It need surprise no one if he does. The turn of the North will come next.

AMONG the extraordinary things connected with the canvass in New York, is the following from the *Standard*, a bitter, uncompromising Radical sheet:

Horatio Seymour should be elected to the Assembly from the Nineteenth District of New York. The district is strongly Republican, and when the choice is narrowed down to between a man like Horatio Seymour, notable for his ability and honesty, and Thomas C. Fields, an adherent of the Ring, honest men will not hesitate to vote for the former. The only man who can defeat Fields is Governor Seymour, and Democrats and Republicans alike should support him.

The *Commercial* and the *Dispatch* of this city would like to display an equal share of independence and advise their readers to vote against MORGAN and the ring, but they are afraid to try it on.

"TRUE AS PREACHING."

In addition to the many endorsements of the name of Col. T. A. SCOTT for the Presidency heretofore published, we now have the *Conservative*, the organ of the Beaver Democracy which says:

The Pittsburgh POST nominates this well known Pennsylvanian for President in 1872. The nomination has been seconded by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other leading Democratic papers throughout the Union. We observe, by our Republican exchanges, that they regard the nomination of Scott and their own defeat in 1872 as inseperable events. No surer test of a man's popularity as a candidate need be wanted than the fear the opposition have of his nomination. If Pennsylvania must be carried to secure the Presidency next year, it can be carried by Thomas A. Scott.

RESULT OF CARPET-BAGGERY.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, in an article upon the indebtedness of the Southern States, estimates the total debt at this time at $200,000,000, an increase of $175,000,000 during the last four years, under carpet-bag rule, and for which the States involved have received no sort of an equivalent. Even suppose that the *Picayune* has over-estimated the debt of the Southern States, after making every deduction possible from the estimated increase during the past few years, the case is bad enough in all conscience, and demands a speedy and vigorous remedy.

But the worst of it is there are no deductions to be made from the *Picayune's* estimate, as accounts from the South daily go to confirm the opinion that the debt will exceed, rather than fall below, $200,000,000. This condition of affairs operates, and must continue to operate as a barrier to Southern prosperity, until there is a change of parties and national policy. The administration of President GRANT seeks only to continue in power the men who have been instrumental in saddling these oppressive and burdensome debts upon an unwilling people.

To continue this rule of his political friends, GRANT has inaugurated war in one of the Southern States, and threatens to make it general, if necessary to accomplish the purposes he has in view. He is doing this upon the supposition that the people of the North can be roused to his support by the clash of arms and the rekindling of sectional animosities. His party has only been able to maintain itself during the last four years by appealing to the passions of the people. GRANT and his advisers have learned that this appeal is about threadbare, and now they propose to fully awake the tiger by some actual blood-letting.

In this way concilation and peace are prevented, and the general welfare of the nation is retarded at the very period when it needs them the most. The stimulus afforded by the introduction of Northern capital into the Southern States is all that prevents the case from being even worse than it is at present. But the enormous tax rates imposed in all the Southern States prevents Northern capitalists from investing there, and furnishes only a field for the operations of land sharks. It is a serious question at present whether the South does not pay in direct State and indirect Federal taxes a sum greater than the legitimate profits derived, not only from agriculture, but all the other industries. This can only have one effect—to prevent capital from flowing into the South for the development of its great natural resources. Capital will not seek a foothold where it is oppressed.

Those politicians are worse than knaves who claim that the American people can afford to tolerate a ruinous system which thus exhausts the resources and destroys the energies of half the country. It is a matter of more than mere local interest. It is of national importance. It is probable that many Northern capitalists who have been disappointed in their returns upon capital invested in the South, can find the true solution in the ruinous taxation there imposed. The people of the South are weighted down by foreign and reckless governments, with which neither they nor any other honest men can sympathize. With the taxes increasing beyond endurance, every year, what else can we expect than a systematic movement to resist their payment, as was lately threatened in New York. What terrible dangers lay behind this no man can tell. GRANT'S administration, instead of removing the great cause of complaint, will only license these carpet-baggers and plunderers to murder those whom they have robbed. To this will the nation come under Radical rule.

RADICAL HONESTY.

We presume that as long as the Radical organization shall exist, so long we shall have the leaders of the party boasting of their honesty, and for the same length of time we shall be called upon to record the glaring frauds committed by these self-same leaders. It is not in the nature of things for it to be otherwise. We have a startling and suggestive instance of this in the Senatorial District composed of Westmoreland and Indiana counties. So thoroughly imbued with the theory of colonization have the leaders of the Radical party become in that District, that it comes perfectly natural to them upon all occasions. Mr. HARRY WHITE, Senator elect, owes his election entirely to a well matured system of colonization.

The Greensburg *Argus* gives a circumstantial account of the way in which this colonization was effected. It thus speaks of the matter:

Some ten days before the election, just in time to be registered, a number of strange faces appeared on our streets. They inquired for work on the new railroad, and were referred to a resident contractor for information. They continued loafing, brimfull of benzine, until election day, when they appeared at the polls and claimed the right to vote, and were required to establish their right by legal testimony. It is true that on their appearance in town, some of our Democrats "went for them," and with some success. This strategy aroused the ire of our negro-worshipping Radicals, who were terribly disconcerted when they discovered that a portion of their colony had revolted and gone over to the Democrats, after being feasted with Radical whiskey for ten days. One of these, when he established his right to vote, handed in a Democratic ticket, a Republican took hold of his arm, and said, "that is not the ticket you ought to vote, or, want to vote," we are not certain which. The vote was received, and as he left the window he said, "the next time you fetch us from Pittsburgh to vote the Republican ticket you must have more money," and as he left the court house, he said, "they fetched a gang of us from Pittsburgh to vote the Republican ticket, but d——m them, they have not got money enough to get me to vote with the negroes."

This gives one a fair idea of the boasted Radical honesty that we hear so much about. Here we find a Democratic Senatorial district colonized with Radical voters from Allegheny county, and the honest voters of Indiana and Westmoreland deprived of their choice. The editor of the *Argus* says that for two weeks before the election it was well understood that Senator WHITE was colonizing the district. On the day after the election the editor of the *Argus* says that he came "to Pittsburgh on the noon train. The cars were crowded with "Allegheny vagabonds"—they were jubilant over the election of WHITE and LOGAN. They said that they had been in Indiana county two weeks—got "good wages and had no work to do." They refused to answer any questions we proposed to them. Some of them were dumped off at Turtle Creek, Brinton, Wilkinsburg, East Liberty and Pittsburgh. The latter said they had been working on the Chartiers road, and were returning there. This is all we could get out of them."

The *Argus* further says that one of Mr. WHITE'S assistants had a contract on the Railroad given him for the express purpose of assisting in the defeat of Mr. TURNEY. He had long been hostile to Mr. TURNEY, and boasted that he had five hundred dollars of WHITE'S money to defeat Mr. TURNEY. We can take them to persons who received money—one got $35, two others $15 apiece. On the night of the election some gentlemen traced near *three hundred* dollars that was used to bribe voters. Such disreputable conduct as this needs no comment, and completely strips the pretentious veil of purity from the Radical skeleton. How long are the people of the Westmoreland district to be thus disfranchised by unscrupulous Radical politicians?

THE MARCH OF DESPOTISM.

We find in the Baltimore papers a very full account of an immense Democratic and Conservative meeting held in that city on the evening of the 2nd of November, in which the speeches and resolutions gave a full and clear expression of the sense of the Democratic Conservative masses of the community in regard to the denial of the priviliges of the great writ of liberty to the people of a certain portion of the South, and through which a reign of terror is at this time inflicted upon them, was large and earnest in character. The speeches delivered rose to the full height of the occasion, that by the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, who presided over the assembly, being an able constitutional argument against both the Ku-Klux law and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in South Carolina, indicating that the latter is not sustained even by the law itself, as interpreted in the light of the general provisions of the constitution.

Hon. WM. PINKNEY WHYTE'S speech also embodied an eloquent arraignment of the cruel wrong done the people of South Carolina, a State illustrious in our revolutionary annals, and Wm. P. PRESTON, Esq., and Hon. WM. M. MERRICK touched forcibly and admonishingly upon the same subject. They all invoked an earnest expression at the ballot-box by the people of Maryland, on Tuesday next, of their condemnation of the menacing blow thus given to the liberties of the whole country.

We extract the following from the resolutions adopted, and commend them to the unbiased consideration of every true patriot in the country, regardless of what his political affiliations may be. They are at once so pointed and comprehensive that they need neither comment nor explanation:

Resolved, That the principles assailed by the outrage upon South Carolina constitute the vitals, the life-spring of republican institutions: that a wound inflicted upon them through the most distant State or humblest citizen is a death-blow at our whole political fabric, and that their prompt reassertion and vigorous vindication is the first grave and solemn duty of the American people.

Resolved, That the impunity of past usurpations has encouraged the arbitrary assumption which has produced the present momentous crisis; that popular patience has been perverted and abused by perfidious partisans, and misconstrued into a submission that would brook subjection; and that, taking advantage of misplaced faith and confidence, they have ventured upon the monstrous crime which wounds the republic in its most vital part, and arms a President with a despot's sword.

Resolved, That we perceive in the recent conduct of the President manifestations of that weakness which yields readily to the temptations of power, and symptoms of an ambition most dangerous in a man entrusted with authority. That as the wisdom of our fathers strove to guard against the very conduct of which the President has been guilty, by erecting the safeguards of late overthrown, we demand their immediate and thorough restoration, and arraigh their assafiant at the bar of an outraged country.

Resolved, That the blow which strikes down nine counties of South Carolina wounds American liberty and disgraces and degrades American intelligence, and that we appeal to every patriotic citizen of the land, no matter what his past political predilections may have been, to unite with us in our solemn protest and to make common cause with us in our efforts at the ballot box to restore the constitution, our only ark of safety, and the institutions which alone gurantee the blessings of liberty.

WE have almost enough letters and clippings from exchanges on hand endorsing the proposition to make THOS. A. SCOTT the Democratic candidate for President to fill a sheet the size of THE POST, and the cry is "still they come."

SHALL WE DISBAND?

Never! The army of Democracy is too great and powerful, and its organization is grounded in principles too sacred to talk about disbandment in the presence of an enemy, no more than our superior in numbers, and infinitely our inferior in political principles.

In 1868 there were five millions six hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-three votes cast for President. Of these HORATIO SEYMOUR received two millions six hundred and forty-three thousand six hundred and twelve votes and U. S. GRANT two millions nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand five hundred and fifty-one votes.

This shows only a majority of three hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine votes against the Democratic party, or less than seven per cent. of the grand total of votes cast. The change of one vote in every fourteen from the Radical party would charge the administration. No reasonable man will say that one-fourteenth of the Republican party are not dissatisfied with GRANT'S administration, and are ready to vote for any good man who will put an end to the present ruinour and dangerous policy of the administration.

This vast army of Democratic voters are not scattered and divided by a diversity of purpose, but are united and banded together, and armed for a common purpose—to save our political institutions from overthrow.

Shall we say to them: Lay down your arms, disband your forces, retire from the contest, and let the enemy fight among their own factions for the spoils of office and blast the destinies of the Republic? Never! The Democratic party stands upon the right, and can afford to do battle against Radicalism, even in the face of an overwhelming number. Then shall we give up the contest, now that State after State which voted for GRANT in 1868, has wheeled into the Democratic line, and impatiently waits for an opportunity to repudiate a military despot?

The Democratic party is too strong in numbers and principles to admit that those principles are a failure and worthy only to be abandoned at the very hour where only steadfast faith will bring safety out of the political situation. If ten righteous men would have saved Sodom and Gomorrah from destruction, who shall say that two and a half millions of Democratic voters shall not be able to save republican institutions from overthrow, if they cling honestly and earnestly to the faith that is in them? No surrender; no disbandment! These are the watchword, of the friends of liberty and free government.

THE only objection urged against Colonel Thomas A. Scott as the next President of the United States is that he is now a President of a Railroad. Well, David Tod was not only the President, but the owner, of a railroad when he was elected by the Republicans Governor of Ohio. Mr. Jewett, his opponent, was a railroad man. John Brough was called by the same party from the service of a railroad to be Mr. Tod's successor in the Gubernatorial Chair. General McClellan was a railroad superintendent in the employ of the Ohio and Mississippi when he commenced his political and military life. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, the Secretary of the Treasury in Pierce's Administration, always one of the ablest and strongest Democrats in our sister State, was President of the Louisville and Nashville Road. For twenty years the Democracy of New York, and indeed of the United States, looked upon Erastus Corning and Dean Richmond, the President and Vice President of the New York Central, as among their most distinguished champions, and both held high public positions, the one in Congress and the other in the State Central Committee. No Democratic Convention ever resolved against railroads, or intimated that to be connected with them was a ground for disfranchisement. The only time that we have carried the First District in Hamilton county for many years, was with P. W. Strader, the popular General Ticket Agent of the Little Miami. Perhaps it may be said that they were connected with smaller railroads, and that Colonel Scott is obnoxious because he is in a big road. Such an argument we are utterly unable to appreciate. It is like that of the girl who pleaded, by way of extenuation, that her babe was a very small one.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

All very true. So is Hon. ASA PACKER, who was voted for fourteen times in succession by the Pennsylvania delegation in the New York convention, a President of a railroad. JNO. W. GARRETT, who has also been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination, is a President of a railroad. Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON is a President a railroad. Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS although not a President of a railroad, is connected with several, and who will say that that should prevent their friends from pushing *them* as candidates before the national convention?

A DISPATCH to the Harrisburg *Patriot* from Washington says that Senator SCOTT has authorized the use of his name for the Vice Presidency in 1872. His friends insists that "if Pennsylvania is to have the Vice Presidency, Mr. SCOTT seems to be the only available man in that State in public life who has kept aloof from political dissensions among the CURTIN and CAMERON factions. Of course, any movement looking to the nomination of Senator SCOTT for the Vice Presidency will meet with strong opposition from CAMERON. It is stated, however, that the Pennsylvania railroad company will support SCOTT in his aspirations for the Vice Presidency." Hardly. We are not aware that the Pennsylvania Road is in the political line at all—especially not engaged in making Vice Presidents for the GRANT ticket. The Washington correspondent must be badly mixed.

PET NAMES.

What the Radicals Think of William A. Cook.

William A. Cook, Alias Rev. William A. Cook, alias Brother Cook, alias $600, is Attorney for the territory of the District of Columbia, and hence the direct legal representative of Governor Cooke and the Board of Public Works. If the *Patriot* should say anything harsh of Brother Cook, of course the whole Radical pack would be at our heels, calling us traitors, and declaring what we uttered to be mean Copperhead lies. We refrain, therefore, from saying anything about Mr. Cook. But it must be taken for granted that N. G. Ordway, Collins Crusor, J. W. Le Barnes, and other bright and shining lights in the Radical camp knew what they were talking about at the grand Radical circus at Union League Hall on Monday night.

Mr. Ordway publicly told Cook that he was "a miserable demagogue," "that he was fit for anything that savors of filth," &c.

Collins Crusor, a colored man, and the special friend and champion of District Attorney Fisher, called Cook the following, among other, pet names, viz:

"$600 Cook."
"A d——d liar"
"A two-faced sneak."
"Pauper and a leech."
"A snake in the grass."
"A contemptible thing."
"A black-hearted villian."
"A mean, mercenary villian."
"Dirty loafer and public beat."
"Utterer of black-hearted lies."
"Wanting the honor of a louse."
"Low, mean, contemptible whelp."
"A disgrace to the Republican party."
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Mr. Le Barnes also called Cook a disgrace, and applied to him other nice names. The above is all Republican testimony, and now the question remains whether Cook will be allowed to retain a responsible and honorable position, after his Radical friends have given him such a magnificent character. *Wash. Patriot.*

Is this the same little individual who used to prowl around Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and who sued THE POST for libel for making an extract from a Greensburg paper in which his name occurred? We wish the Radicals of the Territory of the District of Columbia joy in his possession.

COL. T. A. SCOTT.

A Few Extracts from Radical Journals—How They Tremble at the Suggestion of the Democracy to Make Him their Candidate for President.

From a large number of our Radical exchanges we take the following clippings, merely to show how the suggestion is received by the Grant organs, many of whom feel it in their very bones, that with the nomination of Scott, Grant's reign will be ended.

Although overwhelmed with engagements, he never allows a case of misfortune or suffering to pass him unheeded. It deserves to be said that in his capacity as the active head of a gigantic corporation, he has never gambled with its interests in the Stock Exchange, never corrupted Judges or juries, never turned what belonged to others to selfish or to mercenary ends; and it is undoubtedly to his exact, accurate and inflexible business principles that the sound and permanent prosperity of the Pennsylvania Central is chiefly indebted.—*From Forney's Sketch of Col. T. A. Scott before his name was mentioned by the Democracy for the Presidency.*

Not only the wealthiest but also the best organized corporation in every branch of National and State governments, entrenched in every species of power that could serve its end, THE POST is full of reason in selecting its head-center as the only chance of a broken-down and desponding Democracy.—*Cincinnati Times and Chronicle.*

THE POST says a great many good and true things about Colonel Scott and we are quite sure he would make a very good President * * * Colonel Scott's turn may yet come for he is yet a young man.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

As for Colonel Scott, he is unquestionably the foremost railway manager of his time * * * After all it has no significance except as it illustrates how completely desperate is the situation of the Democratic party.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Mr. Scott has the reputation of being a shrewd, clear headed man, and will not be caught by any movement like this. This is clear enough.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

In all the compliments it [THE POST] bestows upon that gentlemen's honesty, integrity and ability we fully concur, and even were he in the field, as an actual contestant of Grant for the Presidential chair, we could do no less. We think he would rather be Thomas A. Scott, than President of the United States.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

The argument in favor of Col. Scott deserves attention * * * * We are afraid, however, that neither Col. Scott nor Commodore Vanderbilt will consent to such a sacrifice as this would impose.—*N. Y. Standard.*

The idea of intriguing to make Thomas A. Scott a Democratic candidate for President, is of the order of preposterous things as of the kite seeking mastership with the eagle, or the jackal promising to share the lair of the lion on terms of equality.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

No gentleman in either party, has yet been named who would bring to that high office greater administrative abilities than Col. Scott, and there is none, perhaps, outside the rolls of her actual combatants, to whom the country is more gravely indebted for services in the hour of her extremity.—*Beaver Radical.*

Everybody gives Colonel Scott credit for being able to build railroads and run them too after they are built—to lease railroads, to manipulate State Legislatures and even the Congress of the United States—and to do almost anything that any other man can do. Yet nobody is fool enough to believe that Colonel Scott would ever think of attempting to raise the dead.—*Greensburg Tribune.*

A correspondent of the Memphis (Tennesse) *Appeal*, in noticing the nomination of Colonel Thomas A. Scott for the Presidency, says:

"He is appreciated at home, and it takes a remarkable man to be able to so conduct himself as to convince the people that have known him from childhood that he is a great man. I see he has been nominated by the Pittsburgh POST as a candidate for the Presidency against Grant, and, knowing him as well as I do as a practical business man, I am for him for that high position against any military man or politician In fact I know of no man who would be more likely to give satisfaction to the whole American people in the Presidential chair than Tom Scott."

[From the Centre Hall Reporter.]

The Pittsburgh POST is working up Thomas A. Scott for the Presidency with all its ability, and really makes him out a pretty formidable candidate should he be nominated. Without expressing ourselves in favor of Colonel Scott or any other man, at this time, we know one thing that is true, that the great railroader would secure the support of a large and powerful element in this country that could not be commanded by any other candidate, and which would make him a strong nominee.

[From the Mount Vernon (O.) Banner.]

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Pittsburgh POST is terribly in earnest in its advocacy of Colonel Thos. A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It declares that without the vote of Pennsylvania, no man can be elected President, and it claims that Colonel Scott, can sweep the State. Scott clubs are being organized in Pittsbuogh. The Grant office holders are worried about this movement, and they declare that Colonel Scott, having heretofore been a Republican, will not accept a Democratic nomination. But THE POST has authority for saying that while he does not seek the nomination, yet he will not decline if the Democracy make him their candidate.

ANOTHER RADICAL VIEW.

"The Democrats Could Hardly Select A More Powerful Candidate."

"Tact and Foresight in Starting this Movement."

[From the New York Herald, Nov. 2]

SCOTT, THE RAILROAD KING, PROPOSED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The railroad power of this country begins to show its hand over a broader field than that of local or State politics. Its vast influence nas been seen for some time past in the State Legislature, in Congress, with the Courts of law and on the stock and money markets. Now it aspires to the Presidency. A leading journal of the West nominates the great railroad king of the country, THOMAS A. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, for that exalted position. And why not? Mr. SCOTT wields immense power as the chief over thousands of miles of railroads, extending from the Atlantic border to the far West and spreading like a network over a number of the most populous States. He carries Pennsylvania in his pocket and holds other States in his grasp. He is a man of great administrative ability and represents, more than any other, the mightiest interest in the country. *The Democrats could hardly select a more powerful candidate.* If the other Democratic railroad magnates, such as VANDERBILT and GOULD and FISK, who control the New York Central, the Hudson River, the Harlem, the Erie and other lines, were to combine to place the chief of the Pennsylvania Central in the Presidential chair their power might prove irresistible. The railroad power might prove superior to General GRANT'S military reputation. *Our Western cotemporary shows tact and foresight in starting this movement.*

AIN'T IT FUNNY!

How One Radical Journal Enlightens Another.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 3rd.]

The vigorous editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, having a complaint of the Associated Press to make, puts it in his paper. A private note to the agent would be more effective in correcting mistakes, but that would not give a public illustration of the vigilance of the able editor. No matter, therefore, about the paragraph; but we publish a bit of it. On the 2nd the Pittsburgh *Gazette* remarked:

"We would like to ask the agent of the Associated Press at Cincinnati, whether he can find nothing else to telegraph over the country than the editorial opinions of the *Enquirer* of that city. So far as we are concerned, we do not wish to pay for any such messages, and we call the atention of the general agent to the matter."

It is singular that the editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* should not be aware that the Tom. Scott disturbance made by the *Enquirer* is pursuant to a programme prepared by some industrious, if not adroit politicians, and that it has important significance. It is an official notification that Mr. Pendleton is not on the track; that Mr. Hendricks will not be allowed to enter the race, and that at all hazards the Hancock movement must be stopped. The editor of the Pittsburgh paper needs an eye-opener

THE Boston *Post* justly thinks that PHIL. SHERIDAN did not distinguish himself in the management of affairs which he assumed at Chicago. "It is not doubted that the military occupation of the city suppressed the crime which was already raising its hand against all men; but instead of using the bayonet as an aid to civil authority, SHERIDAN made it the sole ruling power in the city, and with lamentable results. He "would have no divided authority," as he replied when asked to co-operate with the Chief of Police in preserving peace; and thereupon he assumed dictatorial powers, picketed the city with raw troops of boys with guns in their unaccustomed hands, and now finds himself with the responsibility of the murder of Colonel GROSVENOR on his shoulders. At least, the coroner's verdict shows this reckless killing to have been the direct result of his policy and management, and that good fortune alone saved the lives of many more. But for the arrogance of this petty military autocrat, in refusing to aid the civil authorities, Chicago might have escaped such violations of the dignity of law. Indeed, such action as that of General SHERIDAN of Chicago would be allowed to go unpunished only in a country made familiar with military usurpation and the use of Federal bayonets in every affair, whether a nominating convention or a fire."

A DISPATCH from Groesbeck, Texas, to the Galveston *News* says:

"Business is flat: two-thirds of the business houses are closed. Three hundred negro troops are here. General Reynolds is here, but he will not interfere with the Governor's proceedings. The citizens arrested have not yet been tried. They are waiting to organize a military commission. No one is allowed to leave the city without a pass."

An assessment of $50,000 was imposed upon the people of each of the counties put under martial law. The Houston *Age* gives additional information. It says:

"The proclamation of martial law in Limestone county is based upon testimony of W. R. Bonner, who was ejected from a municipal office here last spring by the Houston board of alderman, who found him guilty of nine different acts of theft."

None of the documents upon which the Governor predicated his martial law were sworn to.

AND now we find a Radical paper published at Syracuse, one of whose proprietors is Deputy Collector of the Port of New York, denouncing Governor SEYMOUR, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and CHARLES O'CONOR for their zeal in arresting the frauds in New York. The idea that Democrats oppose frauds and take measures to punish those who have plundered while claiming to be Democrats is especially unpleasant to them. This Radical Custom-house sheet wants the frauds to go on, so that they can howl about them and divert attention from the frauds in the Custom-house.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

HALLOWE'EN.

BY "M. S. D."

This is the night
When elves and goblins try their flight;
This is the hour
When magic wakes in the maiden's bower.
With glass and candle she
Steals down the dark stair silently,
Hoping to find such grace
Of the glad sprits that follow in her wake,
That she may see his face
Flash suddenly before her in the place,
Who, though in worlds afar, lives but for her dear sake.
Down in the light of the crackling fire,
Mirth rises higher.
Grapes glow purple and apples red,
And on the crossed sticks overhead
Apples and candles shine and spin
Fast and slow, fast and slow,
Before the excited childish row
That strives to win.
With open mouth, and wild, expectant bounds.
The ruddy fruit that whirls its gleaming pounds.

Everywhere may it be seen
Plainly, this is Hallowe'en.
Nuts are heaped upon the board,
Cider, where the sweets are stored
Of the merry summer past.
Fortunes are told by popping corn, and fast
Joke, laugh and trick come sliding merrily,
Each with a little goblin on its back—
From the small troops of jollity
That, still above, unseen, pursue their gleeful track.

Hush—the sound of a bell!
One, two, three, four—twelve times the deep tones swell.
Now let the fire go out.
Quiet the song and shout,
Open the shutters and let the starlight
Shine like a gleam of Heaven's far light
Upon the room and leafless boughs outside.
Day of All Saints, in all the ages gone!
O blessed host, who lived, and fought, and died!
For whom, ah, not in vain, their Lord was crucified.
Who now in light and power stand with him glorified!
O Lord, I pray
Take, take these sins away,—
That my name be enrolled with theirs on this blessed day.

On to Peking.

(From a letter to the New York Express from the Hon. James Brooks.)

PEKING, August 18, 1871.

* * * Since we left Tieff-tsin it has not been much of a journey after all—only four and a half days up to Tung Chow, the head of Peiho junk navigation, and a half day more overland, or over stones to Peking! We paid our cooties extra to pole hard, track quick, or row with zeal; and the very high water, in lieu of being a disadvantage, turned out to be an advantage—for we cut across lots, here, there, and everywhere, through fields of sorghum, by acres of millet, through sesamum, and castor beans, and Indian corn, so that I do not believe we sailed over 100 miles though the distance by the banks of the river is reported 120, from Tien-tsin to Tung Chow. We reached half-way, Ho-si-Woo, in two days and a half—the hardest half, though. Our Chinese servant boy, who with his pigeon English, acted as interpreter, cooked for use and bought what he could for us from the bluffs of the unwashed-out part of the country. We bought chickens, but we would not eat them, they were so fishy. (They fed them on fish.) We had made the nicest of omelets—not with butter, or milk, but with, I fear, the oil of the castor bean, sesamum. "Do you like lice?" our cook interpreter boy often asked. I ever said "yes," but don't marvel, for the Chinamen ever turns "R" into "L," and rice was all he meant. "Bread" was "bled"—and I liked "bled," too. Pigeon English, even, is hard English to understand, till you have been long used to it; but we are becoming accustomed now. We paid only $15 for each Sampan boat—double, nearly, the usual price—$45 for three boats, with four persons to work and to wait in each, and this included everything, except little cumshass (presents) in cash, a cash being something like a farthing in value. Wherever we stopped beggars innumerable turned up, or salesmen of eggs, grapes, peaches, apples, plums and other fruits; but we stopped off towns or villages at night, but in fields of millet, or sorghum, or seamen, we anchored our boats, and slept as well—the hard beds excepted—as if we had been in our homes. Life, however, is all trust here. The boats were all open to let in the night breezes. The coolies snoozed and slept right about us. There were no watchmen to protect us. I never carry revolvers in traveling, for I think they are more likely in the rough handling they have on such voyages, to kill you, than for you to have need to kill anybody. All the weapon I had was a dagger a friend insisted upon my taking, for some short, quick fight; if one should become necessary. The Chinese, however, seem to be, in the main, too honest to steal, when acting as servants about you, and too peaceable to fight; so that everywhere I felt myself as safe as if in New York, even under lock and key there. We started at daybreak, and rowed or tracked as long as we could see—the poor coolies in water almost all day, but happy at night in their improvised suppers, when rolled up in their padded comforters, to sleep; and they probably get not even two dollars cash from the owner of the boat, who gave them four and a half days of employ. From fifteen cents to twenty cents per day, is the coolie boatmen's pay on the Peiho, with the privilege of working eighteen hours in mud and water, and finding oneself. This, however pretty well supplies their wants. Their clothing is cheap and sparse—only cotton cloth—and their food is millet and fish, when the latter can be got.

The boat sights we saw on the Peiho were many, the land sights were few, and they nearly all in or under water. Many, many junks were floating down the rapid current of the river; some of them stylish, three stories high, with flags and handsome exteriors, but the great body of them transports. The foreigner's coasting trade ending at Tien-tsin, the native is exclusive from thence upward and inward, all about. The transportation upward was mainly British Manchester goods, with which many a junk seemed to be laden. Once we had the lion's share of this great trade, and the cotton goods of Lowell, and Lawrence, and Lewiston and Biddeford, were floating freely upon these waters for Chinese consumption, with their British drills, and sheetings, and shirtings, but now, my Yankee manufacturing countrymen have so constructed their tariff law as to destroy all this and give the whole to John Bull and the Germans. Don't tell me of cheaper labor in England: for if "that's what did it," nobody could compete with the ten cents a day Chinese manufacture of their own cotton. Steam could be as cheap a workman with us as in England, if our Yankee countrymen did not love high duties on coal, or fish and potatoes (largely their food,) and on machinery and the raw material for machinery of all kinds. But, whew! I'm shooting off on a tariff tangent.

Among the boat sights, on a Chinese river, is the everlasting cock, who is ever kept there to do cock-a-doodle-do in the early morning, and thus to note the time and to wake up the crew. At the cock crow all start from their lairs and go to work. The cocks are probably well taught cocks—taught only to crow when the day is breaking. With the cock are hens, and with the hens, dogs, cats, &c., a whole menagerie. Life on a junk is just life on land, with the doors more open, though. We see the Chinese women making their toillettes, and the men combing their own hair, and then binding on their long boughten queues. The longer a queue is in China, the greater "the swell;" hence false hair is more for sale to men than to women. "I can't employ you with that queue," said a Russian friend of mine the other day, to a Chinese boy, with a short tail. "I have no money to buy more," said the boy. "Take that, then, for a fit-out, and turn up grand." The boy took the money, and turned up with a tail that stretched to the ground. We see all these toilette operations going on—combing, washing, braiding; and we hear up-braiding, too—scolding, I mean. Never were greater scolds than these Chinese boatmen seem to be. Their monosyllabic words have a terrible ring when they are mad—short, sharp, cutting. There was a row in my boat. A big fellow beat his brother, a lesser fellow. The little fellow smothered his rage till we reached a bluff and then ran away; but the father, in another boat near by; ran after him, and though the father could never have overtaken the little fellow by running, yet such is the force of parental authority here over children, that only his command from a long distance brought back the runaway. The row that then issued between the brothers, the father all the while interfering, became so boisterous that I thought it wise to show my dagger to keep the peace. I did not unsheath it, only stamped and yelled, and that restored order in the boat fleet.

All the junks we passed or saw were more or less filled with babies—naked babies, mixed up with the cocks and hens and dogs and kittens. Fathers were as often fondling them as the mothers. This love of babies it is that makes up the Chinese countless numbers, ever populating the land, and forcing the poor often to starve, or to live on kitten cutlets and puppy steaks. What we saw people eating most of, on our boat journey, was watermelons, pretty good ones; a species of cantelopes, that they nibble as monkeys would; then peaches, that nobody else could eat, they are so bad; with onions, onions, onions innumerable. Indeed, the whole population hereabout seems saturated with onions and opium.

Fashion Gossip.

[From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

NEWEST THINGS IN JEWELRY.

Gold sets, though exceedingly useful and pretty in the house, are not so popular for the street as they have been during the past seasons. The patterns shown do not differ much from the styles of last year. The prettiest are the oblong hoop, with ball and pendants. The pale yellow gold, without polish, which is called the Roman gold, the polished and the reddish gold, remain in gold for these sets. They range in price from $40 to $120.

CHAINS, NECKLACES AND BRACELETS.

The opera chain, which passes around the neck by an adjustable slide, which may be fastened at the throat or lower down, continues in favor. A gold tassle is the fashionable ornament worn upon the short end of the chain, while the watch is attached to the other end. In necklaces, heavy links of Roman gold, forming what is called the cable chain, are the most popular, although spiral necklaces, which are not so expensive, are chosen by many ladies. The pendants are crosses of Roman gold and lockets, of which there are an innumerable variety.

THE NEWEST BRACELETS.

are of plain or figured gold, shaped like a narrow cuff. Wide bands of massive gold, with pearl and cameo ornaments, remain in favor. Wide bands of Roman or unpolished gold are the most stylish bracelets worn. They vary from sixty to ninety dollars, according to width and weight. The cable chain and spiral necklace are sometimes made so that they can be worn either as bracelets or necklace, but the bracelets are not heavy enough to suit the present fashion.

CAMEOS.

Among the very handsome set, stone cameos are the most conspicuous. A great variety of stones—such as onyx, chrysoprase, jasper, and sardonynx—are treated in this favorite manner. Precious stones, but in intaglio, are also in favor. The latter mode of cutting is the opposite of cameo, which has the figure raised above the surface of the stone—while the intaglio displays the figure cut in the stone or jem, so as to form a depression or a hollow. Stones of one color, such as emeralds, or topaz, or amethysts are generally used for intaglio cutting, while stones displaying two or three strata of different colors are the prettiest for cameo cutting.

ONYX CAMEOS

have pure and delicate white figures upon a black ground. Chrysoprase cameos show exquisite figures upon a green ground and very handsome sardonyx cameos have the figures on a white layer, and the ground a delicate shade of pink. A very handsome set of cameo jewelry is valued at two hundred dollars; mounted with precious stones increases its value, according to the quality and size of the gems. For a set of emeralds, cut in intaglio, and mounted with diamonds, twelve hundred dollars is asked. Onyx, chrysoprase and jasper sleeve buttons vary in price according to the size, from forty-five dollars to ninety.

Better Imagined than Described.

The feelings of a near-sighted man, who finds he has kissed his hand to the wrong lady.

The sitting through a long sermon with tight boots.

The finding your pocket-book gone just as you are leaving a strange hotel, with no time to spare to reach the cars.

The sudden recollection that you ate onions for dinner after you have been half-an-hour tete a tete with a charmer, in the evening, upon whom you wished to make an impression.

The rapidity with which fancy stocks decline, when you go in, and rise when you sell out.

The sensation from a lady's boot-heel (present style) when she steps on your foot accidentally.

The prices charged at some of the hotels on "the European style."

The skill with which the "gentlemanly" bar-keepers give you short change.

Getting on horseback for the first time in your life.

The amount of your gas and plumbing bill.

Your mother-in-law's remarks if you do not go to the mountains or seashore during the season.

The being asked by a person at an evening party, with whom you are acquainted, but whose name you cannot recollect, to introduce him to your friend Miss Smuggins, who is coming toward you.

The feelings of Tammany Ring and Brigham Young about these days.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Died of Grief.

Mrs. Robert Brooks, of Broad Creek, Prince George's county, Md., died a few days ago, and her little daughter, seven years of age, was so intensely grieved at the bereavement that she too died, and both were buried together at Alexandria, Va. A skillful physician examined the little girl a short time before her death, and could discover no disease. The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette thinks she undoubtedly died of grief at the loss of her mother.

[From the Southern Magazine.]

THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

Calm, self-possessed, she moves through ward and hall;
From morn till eve her duties never cease;
All feel her cheering presence, and to all
She brings the balm of peace.

You scarcely hear the patter of her feet,
She is so gentle, self-restrained, and mild;
And holy acts and thoughts have made her sweet
And pure as any child.

The sick man hungers for her kindly smile,
And watches her with eager, bated breath;
Her soothing touch has power to beguile
The very pang of death.

So glides her life; and every passing day,
To lighten pain her loving care is given;
She finds content and comfort on her way;
Her hopes are all in heaven.

Her features are so calm, resigned, and still,
You scarce can tell if she be young or old;
"Surely," you think, "*she* never felt love's thrill,
She seems too staid and cold."

And yet a woman's heart beats in her breast,
With all its power and all its need of love;
Earth broke it, but our Lord has given it rest,
And taken it above.

She thought herself beloved, and all the earth
Seemed happy, decked in nature's bright array,
Sad, fond mistake! Her heart, with all its worth
And wealth of love, gave way—

Broke, that a noble purpose there might reign,
To suffering men another friend be given,
That sin-worn hearts might be relieved of pain,
And shown the way to heaven.

Taught by self-sacrifice and love of truth
Before God's will with humble trust to bow,
To Him she gave her health and strength, and youth;
And she is happy now.

"Sister, to all who need thy care and love;
Sister, to all with grief or pain oppressed,
Come unto Me," there cried a Voice above,
"And *I* will give you rest."

O woman! strong in faith, and hope, and will;
O woman! strong in love of all things good;
Surely, it is thy fate to shame men still,
And teach them fortitude.

ALFRED SPENCER.

INSANITY OF AN ACTRESS.

One of the Logan Sisters Becomes a Maniac on Her Wedding Day.

A Washington paper of Sunday last gives a sad narrative of the first exhibition of insanity on the part of Alice, one of the well-know Logan sisters, under circumstances particularly distressing. About 11 o'clock on Thursday night she was found wandering by a policeman in he streets, and when questioned made no reply, except. "It's a plot to ruin me. It's a plot, and I was almost married to him." Seeing that she was laboring under severe mental excitement, attended with insanity, he took her to the Central Guard-house, where upon being further questioned, she incidentally remarked that she had been almost married to Albert W. Aiken, who was playing the "Witches of New York" at Wall's Opera House. Mr. Aiken was immediately sent for, and soon arrived at the guard-house, where he informed the officers that she was his wife, and had been married that morning by Rev. Mr. Addison, at the Trinity Church, corner of Third and C. Streets, and was formerly Alice Logan, who took a principal part in the play then progresing at the Opera House. It appears that after she was married in the morning she rode, in company with her husband, to the St. James Hotel, where they were stopping, accompanied by a gentleman and Mrs. Celia Logan Kellogg (her sister) who assisted at the marriage, and that the then Mrs. Aiken showed signs of indifference to Mr. Aiken. Mrs. Kellogg noticing this, walked with her to a friend's residence in Ninth street, near K. where she remained several hours. Mrs. Kellogg being called away about 8 o'clock in the evening, left Mrs. Aiken in the house, cautioning her to remain there until she came back, and then to accompany her to the theatre, where she (Mrs. Aiken) was to take her regular character in the play. In the absence of Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Aiken became unmanageable and left the house, roaming about the streets until met by the officer. Upon the arrival of her husband she scarcely noticed him, and reluctantly accompanied him to the St. James Hotel. Mrs. Aiken is now under medical treatment, and it is sincerely hoped that she soon will recover her health.

La Grande Revue.

A Bavarian has written a bitter parody upon the celebrated "Review of the Great Napoleon," by Sedlitz, of which we give this outline:

THE GRAND REVIEW.

(1900.)

Toward midnight the drum stirs in its winding sheet; it begins to beat the roll with a strange sound. Then come forth from the tombs all the soldiers that are dead—those of Forbach and Wissembourg. They gather, in close ranks, weapon in hand, and their wounds gaping.

As two o'clock approaches, the trumpeter also comes forth from his bier; he passes on his phantom steed, sounding the charge. All the dead cavalry rise silently; the chasseurs of Woerth and the cuirassiers of Reischoffen range themselves for battle upon the slope of Sedan.

Then awakes in his turn the general. He advances with a limp, twisting his moustache; a wounded eagle follows him, flapping his wings. A dull murmur runs through the troops, an unearthly sound, imperceptible to mortal ears. Then the soldiers cross bayonets, the horsemen draw their swords. * * * Terrified, the general takes to flight, and a grand hunt takes place in the moonlight, all round the ramparts, while voices from the darkness cry, "Sedan! Sedan!"

The cock crows; all disappear, and until the 2d of September next the dead Cæsar sleeps in his tomb under the sod of England.

Women and their Fashions in Pekin.

Hon. Jas. Brooks writes to the N. Y. Express:

As for the women, they seem to be of no account here, save as mothers of children. The Chinaman takes as many wives here as he can support—the Emperor has them by the hundred—but the first wife is the real wife, and only mistress of the establishment, and they all obey her. The Abraham, Isaac and Jacob mode of life is the life in China yet. They have not advanced, in this respect, a step beyond the Patriarch. What a field this would be for Mrs. Cady Stanton and the other bright strong-minded ladies, who in America are for reforming the world—for woman is not of the least account here, save to be pretty and well painted with white powder and vermillion, hair long, skewered, and well glued, so that a gale of wind cannot disturb it—the whole standing upon two little props, looking like birds' claws done up in sandals, and here called "feet." Alas, women fashions are equally foolish everywhere! I bet in Japan, once, the woman's hair was her own, and was beaten in the bet. I would not bet on anything about women in China now, from her head to her foot-claws—from her long nails to the color of her face. Copper, I should have called her color; but I see so many powdered and vermillion faces, that I am not certain, now, the woman race is not white, with red cheeks; or cheeks a little reddened. Above the brows is often painted red, with the eyelids, too.

Curiosities of Memory.

John Kemble used to say that he could learn a whole number of the Morning Post in four days; and General Christie made a similar assertion; but it is not known how far either of them verified this statement. Robert Dillon could repeat in the morning six columns of a newspaper he had read over night. During the Repeal debates in the House of Commons thirty-seven years ago, one of the members wrote out his speech, sent it to the newspapers, and repeated it to the House in the evening; it was found to be the same verbatim as that which he had written out. John Fuller, a land agent in Norfolk, could remember every word of a sermon, and write it out correctly after going home; this was tested by comparing his written account with the clergyman's manuscript. Scaliger could repeat a hundred verses or more after having read them a single time. Seneca could repeat two thousand words on hearing them once. Magliabecchi, who had a prodigious memory, was once put to a severe test. A gentleman lent him a manuscript, which was read and returned. The owner, some time afterwards, pretending he had lost it, begged Magliabecchi to write out as much as he could remember; whereupon the latter, appealing to his memory, wrote out the whole essay. Cyrus, if some of the old historians are to credited, could remember the name of every soldier in his immense army. There was a Corsican boy who could rehearse forty thousand words, whether sense or nonsense, as they were dictated, and then repeat them in the reversed order, without making a single mistake. A physician of Massachusetts, about half a century ago, could repeat the whole of "Paradise Lost" without mistake, although he had not read it for twenty years. Euler, the great mathematician, when he became blind, could repeat the whole of Virgil's "Æneid," and could remember the line and the last line on every page of the particular edition which he has been accustomed to read before he became blind.

One kind of retentive memory may be considered as the result of sheer hard work, a determination toward one particular achievement, without reference either to cultivation or to memory on other subjects. This is frequently shown by persons in humble life in regard to the Bible. An old beggarman at Stirling, known some forty years ago as Blind Aleck, afforded an instance of this. He knew the whole of the Bible by heart; insomuch that, if a sentence were read to him, he could name book, chapter and verse; or if the book, chapter and verse were named, he could give the exact words. A gentleman, to test him repeated a verse, purposely making one verbal inaccuracy; Aleck hesitated, named the place where the passage is to be found, but at the same time pointed out the verbal error. The same gentleman asked him to repeat the ninetieth verse of the seventh chapter of the book of Numbers. Aleck almost instantly replied, "There is no such verse; that chapter has only eighty-nine verses."

A SAD PICTURE.

Intemperance in Great Britain.

Rev. Mr. Farner, in an article in the *Watchman and Reflector*, on a recent visit to Europe, says:

Intemperance is the crying evil of the day in all parts of Great Britain. Some of the larger cities especially seem to be given up to the ravages of this powerful demon. In Liverpool drinking places are to be counted by the thousands, and from morn till night men, women and even children in all states of wretchedness may be seen entering them and drinking at their bars. I have seen mothers with babes at their breasts staggering out from these gates of hell before nine o'clock in the morning. What do they care for rags which are insufficient to cover their nakedness? What matters it if there be no crust in the house for breakfast or a drop of medicine for the sickly little one who is being poisoned on the breast of its polluted mother? Liquor must be had at any cost or sacrifice. The feet may go shoeless and the body naked, the baby must die if it will, the cupboard may go empty, and the soul may be damned, but liquor must be obtained. The streets of Liverpooll after 9 P. M., are scenes of sadness to all true men. It really seemed to me that a sober man was an exception, and that the rule was to be more less drunk. Public sentiment is getting to be more thoroughly aroused to the alarming growth of the evil, and efforts will be made to procure strigent methods for its impression. But legislation on the subject is there, as here, attended with almost insuperable difficulties. The rum-power has a strong hold on Parliament and even on the Cabinet itself, consequently nothing great can be done in the way of moral reform until this power is broken down. And that can be accomplished only by constant agitation and earnest prayer for the intervention of the Lord of Hosts.

The Dickens.

The following curious catalogue of Dickens' works is worth preservation:

"Oliver Twist," who had some very "Hard Times" in the "Battle of Life," and having been saved from "The Wreck of the Golden Mary," by "Our Mutual Friend," Nicholas Nickleby," had just finished reading "A Tale of the Twin Cities" to Martin Chuzzlewit," during which time "The Cricket on the Hearth" had been chirping right merrily, while "The Chimes" from the adjacent church were heard; when "Seven Poor Travellers" commenced singing a "Christmas Carol," "Barnaby Rudge" then arrived from "The Old Curiosity Shop" with some "Pictures from Italy" and "Sketches by Boz" to show "Little Dorrit," who was busy with the "Pickwick Papers," when "David Copperfield," who had been taking "American Notes," entered and informed the company that the "Great Expectations" of "Dombey & Son" regarding "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy" had not been realized, and that he had seen "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn" taking "Somebody's Luggage" to "Lirriper's Lodgings" in a street that has No "Thoroughfare" opposite 'Bleak House,' where "The Haunted Man," who had just given one of "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions" to an "Uncommercal Traveller," was brooding over "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

A Sweet Temper.

Not rait of character is more valuable oman than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night wearied with the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is a sunshine falling on the heart. He is happy and the cares are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of a whole family. Where it is found in the wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the natural feeling of a bad heart. Smiles, kind words and looks, characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. A sweet temper is more valuable than gold; it captivates more than beauty, and to the close of life it retains all its freshness and power.

[From Belgravia.]

THE SHADOW AND THE RING.

"May I not see thee once again.
Fair face—not once? Ay me, no word replies.
My love will change! Nay, my long love though vain.
Is one with rising fire and falling rain.
And cannot change until thy lover dies.
Fair face, too full of shine for my faint eyes!

Always to me indeed must seem
Idalia's boy most dear; night's pregnant hours
Have never form'd a face more dear in dream,
Whose strange low voice is like a singing stream;
Whose breath is balm, which after early showers
Lies fast enfolded in thick leaves of flowers.

Ah, sweet! shall we not worship Love—
Love who is worshipp'd ever in every land?
Still are thou dumb; lend me at least thy glove.
Which may of thee glad memories in me move—
Thy glove, thy ring, some ribbon, or small band.
Made holy by the warm touch of thy hand.

Nay, by thy genius do I swear.
By all great oaths which grow in poet's rhyme,
Almost methinks this love of mine a snare.
Where Death lurks in disguise. Hast thou no care.
For me, sad soul, caught in Love's luscious lime?
Serves but my woe to while away thy time!"

So pleaded he, with words as fire
Warm, and unceasing as a winter snow,—
No Lenten lover, and would never tire,
More garrulous than ever yet was choir
Of Grasshoppers,—and when she answer'd "No,"
They ebbed awhile, faster again to flow.

So pleading, while she still said "Nay,"
He took her ring, which when she took again
He had changed for his,—the failing light of day
Made small their difference, nor sought more stay.
But left her half in joy, yet, being fain
That he should linger longer half in pain.

Soon as the first red morning flame
Stole in her room, the alien ring was known.
And he was summon'd, who scarce heard her name,
But with his heart within him burning came.
And found her by a fountain all alone.
Walking with fair set face as hard as stone—

Cold as the stone marge where she set
His ring, and redeemed hers, but he,
"Since thou refusest to wear my ring, she yet
Shall wear it—she whom I may least forget,
And love of all the world next after thee,
She will receive my ring, I know, from me."

"And wilt thou," she almost said, "dare?"
A child's cheek flush'd with heat in summer noon
Was hers, who ask'd as one without all care,
"Fair is she, then?" "Ay," quoth he, "all too fair."
"Tush! give to whom thou wilt thy worthless boon;
I marvel much the maid was found so soon."

But while she yet spoke, the ring fell
In the water, which her own rare semblance bore;
She saw, and sigh'd, and smiled, and said,
"Ah! well—
Good sooth, full pretty love-tales canst thou tell.
Then took him to her room, and closed her door,
And never begg'd her ring back any more.

The Language of Birds and Insects—Curious Illustrations.

[From Old and New.]

Of talking birds the magpie and the parrot have long been famous, their natural aptness for imitating the human voice being such that it has apparently required no very great exaggeration of their actual powers to make them play the part of very intelligent and discreet talkers. Plutarch narrates, on the authority of eye-witnesses, a story of the very singular conduct of a magpie that was quite a musical prodigy. This magpie was all the while repeating words and imitating the sounds of instruments; not indeed, says the narrator, from any training but from an extraordinary ambition it had to leave nothing unspoken which it heard and to perfect itself by intense study in all kinds of music; so that its tongue was always going with the greatest variety of sounds imaginable. It belonged to a barber, who kept it at his shop in Rome, just opposite the Greek forum. It happened that a rich man of the neighborhood having died, the funeral procession, accompanied by many trumpeters, halted and made a long stop before the barber's shop; and the music pleasing the people it was prolonged and repeated. The magpie listened, and from that day was altogether mute, not so much as uttering the usual notes by which it made its wants known. This was a matter of great wonder to those who had been accustomed to pass by the shop and listen to the bird; and some attributed its silence to witchcraft, though the greater number were of the opinion that the noise of the trumpets had struck it deaf, No such thing, says Plutarch; the bird's unusual silence proceeded from its studying over in secret the music it heard; for one day it suddenly came out with all the flourishes of the trumpets, observing with the greatest exactness of time all the changes and cadences of the harmony.

We have some striking examples of the use of language by those of the insect tribes which live in societies. When an ant's nest is disturbed, those upon the surface transmit the alarm to those in the interior, and they all immediately set about carrying the larvæ and pupæ to the lowest apartments, which they seem instinctively to regard as the safest and most secure. If the ruins of the nest are scattered upon the floor, the ants set out in a thousand different directions to discover some place of retreat; and as soon as any of them finds a little chink in the wall or in the floor, through which they can escape, it runs to its companions and tells them of the discovery it has made, and perhaps guides them to the spot. In a very little while the news spreads through all the tribe, and they are soon far away in some snug place of reunion.

The naturalist Gould tried a curious experiment with a colony of ants, which furnishes us with further proof of their communicating together. He put them into a flower pot, which he surrounded with water, so as to prevent their leaving it. After a few days he stretched several threads from the upper part of the flower-pot to a point beyond the water, when presently one of the ants detected this bridge, and communicated the discovery to the others; when in a little while the threads were covered with these busybodies, passing and repassing over them.

Dr. Franklin tells us how one day finding some ants feasting upon some delicacy they had found in his closet, he shook them out, and suspended the article by a string from the ceiling. It chanced, however, that one ant was left; and, after eating its fill it found its way up the string and along the wall to its nest. In less than half an hour a great company of ants sallied out of their hole, and crept along the ceiling and down the string to the sweet, which was soon consumed. The Doctor inferred that the first ant had communicated to its comrades the new position of their delicacy, and directed them to the only way to it.

The bee may have some what the advantage of the ant in being able to employ sounds, to a very limited extent, in communicating its wants and wishes and all the intuitions of its own nature. These sounds are not vocal, however; and, as with the ant, the antennæ constitute the chief organ of language with the bee. Of this we have ample proof in the interesting investigations made by the gifted Francis Auber, the bees' best biographer. When he removed the queen-bee from a hive, the bees did not seem to be aware of her absence at first, and their labors proceeded as usual for about an hour afterwards, when there began to be some disorder in the community. The bees that first became sensible of their loss ran about the hive, and, as they met with others, they mutually crossed their antennæ and struck them lightly. By this means the sad intelligence seemed to traverse the whole hive in a very little while; for the agitation increased rapidly, till the whole population was in a tumult. The working-bees no longer took care of the young brood or gathered honey, but might be seen running here and there over the combs, or repeatedly rushing forth from the hive and entering it again. After two or three hours order was restored, and they set about constructing royal cells in order to repair their loss.

Margrave gives a singular account of the assemblies of the Onarine monkeys which he had frequently witnessed. They assemble in the woods, and one of them, taking the highest place in a tree, makes a signal with his hand for the rest to sit round. As soon as he sees them placed he begins his discourse in a loud and precipitate voice, and the rest observe a profound silence. When he has finished his speech he makes a sign for the rest to reply, at which they all raise their voices together, until by another signal they are enjoined to be silent. Before the assembly breaks up there may be a repetition of these scenes.

Very many gregarious birds appoint sentinels, who keep a very strict watch while the rest of the flock gather food, or disport themselves at their leisure. Everybody has seen the crow-sentinel perched upon the top of some tree, where he keeps a sharp look-out, and gives the signal of alarm upon the approach of danger, at which the whole flock instantly take flight. Not only from the birds of the air and the beasts of the field do we derive our illustrations of the fact that brutes communicate with each other; we may find them in the depths of the sea; for it is said that when the harpoon strikes a whale the whole shoal, though widely dispersed, are made aware of the presence of an enemy.

VARIETIES.

A COWARDLY assault—To beat a retreat.

THE best place for the blind—The seaside.

THE greenest of green grocers is he who trusts most.

GOLD is at present quoted at two per cent. premium in France.

WHY is the sun like a good loaf?—Because it's light when it rises.

BECAUSE a man would fain leave well alone is he therefore a pump?

WHAT sort of ascent is a descent? A trip up, for it brings you down.

WHEN a man turns teetotaler does he necessarily acquire a pail complexion?

"COME, sheer off," as the ram said to the man who was cutting off his wool.

IT is a mistake to suppose that the sun is supported in the heavens by its beams.

A DELICATE parcel to be forwarded by rail—A young lady wrapped up in herself.

CONGRESSMEN are beginning to appear in Washington looking up quarters for the winter.

HERCULES is said to have been a model husband; rather than stay out at night, he invariably carried his club home with him.

THE Boston Times thinks that from all appearances there will soon be only one railroad in all the United States—the Pennsylvania Central.

RUSSIA has a new mitrailleuse, invented by General Gorloff, which kills men twice as fast and twice as far as the French affair killed them.

THE Texas Radicals told the negro that if Hancock was elected Representative they would be sold into slavery again. They now see that they were "sold" decidedly.

A CARELESS member of a target company in New York, whilst shooting at a target, shot wide of the mark, and killed a boy, whilst another boy who was shot is dying from the effects of the wound.

A NEW YORK thief stole one hundred and fifty dollars worth of raw silk from an upholstery establishment, but afterwards returned it, with a note to the following effect: "This no good, I cannot employ thing for it; it is yours."

THE great Nero fire in Rome destroyed 1,308 acres; the great London fire in 1666 destroyed 436 acres, and the late Chicago fire 2,000 acres. If there be any city which desires to beat Chicago, let her bring on her cow and kerosene.—Louisville Cour. Jour.

A Georgia negro preacher informed his congregation that the Lord's appearance on earth was opposed by three Governors, one of them being the devil, aided by fifteen Frenchmen.

AMONG the prizes to be disputed at the approachiug fair at Augusta, Ga., is an embossed profile likeness in bright metal, of General Stonewall Jackson. On the reverse is a record of the principal battles which link his name to immortality.

A MISS BRIEL, of Richmond, Virginia, who was in Europe during the late Franco-Prussian war, received on Friday last, from the Emperor William Germany, a splendid cross of honor, in recognition of the services rendered by her to the sick and wounded soldiers.

WHEELING, West Virginia, boasts of a man who has "twice been a candidate for United States Senator, once for State Senator, once for the House of Delegates, twice for the City Council and once for the Constitution Convention, all within seven years"—and it may be added has never been elected to anything.

A PERSONAL description of the Sultan of Morrocco represents that personage as a most unloveable character. He is morose uncomely, a hard drinker, cruel, lazy, and so ignorant that he cannot even write his own name. In some respects his indolence acts as an antidote to his cruelty; for he frequently fails out of sheer laziness, to perpetrate deeds of violence upon which he has already resolved.

FRANCE has always been the land of suicide, and accordingly the Liberte, the crime has greatly increased of late years. A young man was found the other day dead in his bed, stabbed by a pair scissors which had been left behind by the young lady who did not requite his love. The scissors remained plunged into his body, and attached to them was a paper inscribed "Marguerite." This is quite a Dumas fils situation."

THE Washington Star says: Mr. H. L. Strasburger, of Georgetown, has received a letter from his son at Rock Island, Ill., in which he says that the only house standing in the northern part of the city of Chicoga belongs to a very devout Hebrew, who when he saw the fire, went to the Synagogue, took the Torah (the five books of Moses) to his house, and sitting down, read it calmly while the flames were raging all around his dwelling, and even burned his barn and the steps of his house.

IT is stated that among Fanny Ellsler's suitors in the *beaux jours* of her prime was, it is said, the then Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, now ex-Emperor of France. He proposed marriage to her in London, but Fanny having been secretly married to somebody else a year or two previously, rejected his proposals, and thus escaped being the ex-Empress of France instead of ex-queen of the Terpsichorean stage. A sister of Fanny Ellsler's, also a celebrated *danseuse*, is the morganatic wife of Prince Albert of Prussia.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1871.

THE Anderson (Ind.) *Democrat* hoists the names of Colonel THOS. A. SCOTT for President, and Governor B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri for Vice President.

WE did not require to be assured that Senator THURMAN had anything to do with the crazy editorials in the *Ohio Statesman* about THOS. A. SCOTT. They belong to the editor, who should not be robbed of the credit.

FORNEY in his biographical sketch of Colonel T. A. SCOTT, states he was nurtured and trained in the Democratic faith, but does not state that he ever fell away from it, like himself, which he would have been only too glad to do, if the facts had justified it?

WE understand that some of the leading GRANT men are so worried at the prospect of Colonel T. A. SCOTT becoming the Democratic candidate for President that they are willing to give their influence to make him a Radical candidate in 1876 if he will consent to decline a Democratic nomination in '72. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives some force to the rumor when it declares that:

If the people had not already determined to re-elect President Grant, this Scott movement would be interesting; it is certainly more interesting than the Fillmore movement. *But there is time enough for Colonel Scott; and perhaps the Republicans may take him up and elect him in* 1876.

This is all very nice, but Colonel SCOTT don't train in that crowd.

THE *Gazette* calls REVERDY JOHNSON a free trade demagogue, and is amazed at his opinions on the tariff. We hope this will satisfy the manufacturers of Pittsburgh and induce them to advertise more liberally at home. Certainly they must not think of selling any goods to Baltimoreans who swear by REVERDY.

The champagne absorbed and otherwise conveyed away from the Pittsburgh banquet to Baltimore's representatives, in which REVERDY JOHNSON was numbered, by one of the youngest of the "oldest," seems not to have lost its effect judging by these assaults upon a quarter where much traffic was expected. The *Gazette* never opens its mouth, but it puts its foot in it.

WELL PUT.

In replying to an intimation that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* had "abandoned principles for availability" that journal thus concludes:

In other words, we were for Stephen A. Douglas for President, as we now are for Thomas A. Scott, because he was the only man that we believed could certainly be elected. He could have been chosen if the South had accepted him—and all the calamities of the last ten years would have been spared to us. We hope not to see a similar mistake made next year.

STATE HONOR.

Governor PALMER, of Illinois, in his letter to his Attorney General, speaking of Lieut. Gen. SHERIDAN and Mayor MASON, of Chicago, says:

"They, [SHERIDAN and MASON] by their lawless acts, attacked and insulted the dignity and authority of the State, and have, by their dangerous example, weakened public confidence in the Constitution and the laws, and in their attempt to enforce usurped and lawless authority, they have sacrificed the life of a peaceable citizen."

The official who makes this grave and definite charge, is the Governor of the State of Illinois. The arraignment is not made by a partisan newspaper—nor by a candidate for office opposed to the party which placed Mayor MASON in power, and under which Gen. SHERIDAN plants his feathers in the face of law and order. Thank Heaven! there is enough common sense and common humanity left among the Radicals to rebuke the lawlessness and the ignorance that prevails at Washington.

PALMER stands bravely up for the honor of the State he was chosen to govern.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Elsewhere we have discussed the result in the State of New York, which was one of the nine States that voted on Tuesday the 7th inst. There is nothing in the result of the elections of that day to discourage the Democratic party, but to encourage it. New Jersey, so confidently claimed for the Radical party, has elected a Democratic Governor, and decided the political status of that State. In Wisconsin the Radical party has barely escaped an inglorious defeat. In the remaining States the Democratic party has not only held its own, but has gained upon the opposition.

Maryland and Virginia go Democratic as was expected, while Massachusetts and Minnesota go Republican with reduced majorities. These States are respectively counted for the opposing parties, and the diminution of a few votes in the majority of either party has no significance. But if the reports from the hitherto positively Radical State of Wisconsin are confirmed, it makes it quite possible to carry that State for the Democratic candidate for President in 1872. The loss of 80 per cent. of the Radical majority where there are no local issues, means a permanent advantage for the Democratic party.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

It would be idle to attempt to disguise the fact that in one sense of the word the Democratic party has received a severe, but temporary blow, in the by no means unexpected result of Tuesday's election in the State of New York. But in another and more comprehensive sense, the result of that defeat will be of lasting benefit to the party.

It presages the final and complete overthrow of the corrupt clique of thieves who have been robbing the people of the city and State of New York in fancied security. Although these men have been partially successful in the city itself, their seeming ascendancy will avail them nothing, unless indeed their Radical allies possess the power to shield them from the punishment that is now impending over them.

The only loss sustained by the defeat of the Democratic State ticket in New York is the loss of prestige. No principle has been lost, and the reverses may be easily repaired when once the cloud of corruption which envelops the political situation in the Empire State is dissipated. The result is anomalous, and if it be taken for granted that the principle staked by the losing party is permanetly defeated, then the hope of an honest State government is a very remote contingency.

The Radical success is solely the result of a determination of the people to introduce a reform and rebuke the Tammany thieves. And yet this determination defeats itself in the choice of State officers. Since the Tammany Ring, could not succeed, it rejoices in the next best thing, the success of the party most friendly to it schemes and designs, and the defeat of the only party in the State which declared its intention to weed out corruption. So after all, the result of the New York election is only a modified victory for the Tammany thieves.

The issue was plain and unmistakable between the two parties—or rather the three parties. The Reform Democracy denounced the Tammany frauds, and, not by words only, but by acts, proceeded to call the thieves to account. The Republicans proposed no reforms, but by their silence acquiesced in the frauds of the Tammany clique, the stealings of which were divided about equally between the Democratic and Republican members of the same. The third party, or Tammany clique proper, had to choose between these two, and its choice has been unmistakable. Whenever the Tammany magnates were not strong enough to secure their own election, they joined with the Tammany-anti-Reform Radicals, and defeated the Reform Democracy. Everywhere we find the Radical party and the Tammany clique co-operating together, and everywhere we find the Reform Democracy fighting the battle alone.

The fact that the Reform Democracy poll a vote about equal to the entire Democratic vote for Governor in 1866, shows that it is an organization sufficiently powerful to carry the State at any election, where the contest is divested of the false issues, and the corruption and frauds that worked against it last Tuesday. The Tammany thieves and the MURPHY Custom House clique have only joined forces and gained a temporary advantage. They are partners in public robbery and realize the necessity of joining forces in the presence of the NEMESIS of the law. While it will retard, it will not prevent their eventual overthrow and punishment.

The robber TWEED is now upon the hands of the Radical party. They are welcome to the mountain of corruption which they have acquired. TWEED knew that he could never have retained his seat in a Democratic Legislature. He now has a chance to buy immunity, and is happy accordingly. His infamous charter, under which he and his co-conspirators stole untold millions, and which was passed by the votes of Republicans purchased by Mr. TWEED in the market at Albany, will never be disturbed by the Radical Legislature. To reform this infamous system of corruption, the honest leaders of the Democracy cut loose from Tammany and went upon a crusade of State and City reform. Tammany and the Custom House combined and the result is an anti-reform Legislature, and an anti-reform triumph in the State.

It is no fault of the true Democracy that the doctrine of honest government was not recognized in the State of New York. They did what they could. Had not the great mass of the Democracy of the State been true devotees at the shrine of public honesty, they might have joined with the Tammany thieves as did the leaders of the Radical party, and put it beyond the power of courts and juries to have punished the brigands of the Court House and the Custom House. But they chose a nobler course. They preferred a defeat in the cause of honesty, rather than a victory in the interest of corruption. But this defeat is after all a victory. It relieves the Democratic party of the incubus of the Tammany Ring of theives, and places the responsibility of their depradations upon the Radical party. The shallow professions of reform and honesty made by the leaders of that party will now become apparent. They dare not move against TWEED and his clan. They are in the same boat. The vote of Tuesday was only the result of a bargain and sale between the TWEED robbers and the MURPHY robbers, between the discarded thieves of the Democratic party, the Radical thieves who lead that party. Having succeeded they must make a common cause, and MURPHY will become TWEED's right bower.

But the work of the reform Democracy is not done yet in the State of New York. Last Tuesday's work was only the roll call and inspection. The solid work and the effective fighting of the campaign remains to be done. There must be no delay in the revolving wheel that breaks every corrupt bone in TWEED's pestilence breeding body. Every thief high and low must be brought to justice. The thieves of Tammany and the thieves of the Custom House must be sent to the penitentiary. There is no one left to do this but the Democracy, and through the conviction of those thieves lays the road and the only road to victory.

We rejoice particularly at Judge LEDWITH's fate. He sold himself for considerable less than thirty pieces of silver. Mr. TWEED bought him to cut his throat, and he did it with a keen blade. Mr. LEDWITH is done for, and there is no one left to waste useless regrets over his fate, and he has not enough left out of the miserable pittance of purchase money to buy a pine coffin. The only regret is that every other tool of Tammany is not likewise a subject for the services of the undertaker of Potter's field.

The Reform Democracy of New York now know their strength, and it is their duty to increase it, by prosecuting the villainous thieves who have undertaken to destroy the party. Not one of them should escape. Better that the Democracy should remain always in the minority, than that it should lend the aid and countenance of the organization to public robbery. The result in New York shows that the Democracy maintains its ancient prestige for honesty, and welcomes defeat rather than dishonor.

THE MANIA FOR COMPARISONS.

The suggestion of the name of Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT for the Presidency, has had the effect of calling out a great many strange remarks among Radical newspapers, as well as in the columns of some professing Democracy. They seem to strain terribly at the fact that he is a railroad manager. "Why not nominate FISK or GOULD or VANDERBILT?" they inquire. With a very little reflection they would be able to answer their own question, if they are anxious to be informed.

Is the great system of railroads, which has developed, and is constantly developing, the immense natural resources of this country a crime, and worthy only of annihilation? When this question is satisfactorily answered in the affirmative, it will be time enough to denounce a man as a public enemy because he has successfully carried out a great international railway enterprise, and brought the most distant portions of the continent into close connection. Because disreputable men are and have been connected with railway organizations it is no more an argument against the honesty and integrity of such men as THOMAS A. SCOTT, Senator ALLEN G. THURMAN, General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and a hundred others we might name, than the fact that dishonest men being connected with other branches of business, subjects every gentleman connected therewith to obloquy and suspicion. If this argument is good in one case, it must be carried out in all, and in the end it would be demonstrated that there is not an honest man in the country, or one fit to be trusted, because there is a few dishonest men engaged in every occupation.

Suppose that we give an instance. The editor of the St. Louis *Republican* is a gentleman of unblemished character, of great ability, standing in the very foremost rank of journalism, is a successful newspaper man, and is in every way qualified to fill the position of President of the United States. Now suppose that his name was suggested in that connection, would it be any argument against him to say that "Brick" POMEROY, THEODORE TILTON, or the editors of the *Days Doings* or *Harper's Weekly*, should also be named for the same position?

While the editor of the St Louis *Republican* is in every way qualified for the position of President, he is known principally as a journalist. This has been the channel through which he has distinguished himself and shown the world his capabilities. Through the same channel the parties we have named have gained all their notoriety, and yet would it be fair to place upon the same level the dignified, clear-headed upright journalist and the blatant blackguard, the disseminator of lacivious blasphemy and the promoters of public immorality by means of obscene pictures, simply because they belong to the same general profession?

And yet it would be just as fair as to classify Colonel SCOTT with JIM. FISK. There is nothing in common between the two with the single exception that they are both connected with railroads. In the management of railroad corporations Colonel SCOTT has achieved genuine and enduring reputation, and FISK has secured merely notoriety. The one has opened up the great resources of the country and given impetus and direction to capital which has returned many fold to the people of the different sections of the country, while the other has used his position to line his own pockets, as some dishonest men do in every walk of life, and which if taken as an argument against the particular profession with which he is connected would have the effect of destroying the respectability of every known occupation.

But Col. SCOTT is not urged because he is a railroad man. He has higher claims. In the first place he does not seek the office, which in a man peculiarly fitted for the position is the very highest recommendation that can be given. He is a statesman and a man of comprehensive views—a man who believes that the welfare of the whole people, the preservation of Constitutional free government, the recognition of the true principles of our institutions, the promotion of domestic tranquility and an honest, economical government are so immeasurably above mere selfish ambitions that the two ideas cannot find a lodgment in the same mind. His natural administrative abilities and minute comprehension of the wants of every section of the country, and the necessity of a liberal and government promptly and honestly administered constitute the leading points that his friends claim for him. The fact that he has successfully and honestly administered a great railroad corporation is no argument against him, or if it is, then honesty and ability are at a discount and dishonesty and imbecility the chief and only recommendation for public office.

We commend these suggestions to the careful consideration of our cotemporary of the Memphis *Appeal*, who seems disposed to be alarmed at the fact that in every undertaking in life so far Colonel SCOTT has proved a success and not a miserable failure. Our cotemporary professes to be anxious to see an end put to the imbecile military administration of GRANT. Does he expect to see it done by assailing the man whom the Radical leaders of the North all secretly, and hundreds of whom publicly, admit can defeat GRANT beyond all question—by assailing a man, who either as President of the United States, as a mere citizen, as a financier, or in any other capacity, could have no other ambition than to see the South restored to an honest civil government, fraternity restored and the whole country once more united and laboring for a single object—national prosperity and civil liberty.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

The death of Mr. STANTON, the Auditor General elect, raises rather a grave question as to Gen. HARTRANFT's successor. One of our cotempararies asserts that his term of three years will be filled by appointment by the Governor. This is not such a vacancy as would be occasioned by the death, resignation or removal of the Auditor General. Under the act of the 9th of April 1850, the general election laws now in force for the choice of a Governor of this Commonwealth, shall regulate the elections of Auditor General and Surveyor General; and in case any vacancy should occur in either of said offices, by death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, and the person so appointed shall continue in office until the end of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

The term of the Auditor General begins on the first Tuesday of May next subsequent to his election. The death of Mr. STANTON creating an "original vacancy" the Governor, in our opinion, which coincides with a number of legal gentlemen of ability, has not the power to appoint a successor, as it is simply a vacancy in the office, the same as though there had been no choice or election, and not an interregnum in the term of an incumbent, to fill which, the Governor clearly has the right to do, by appointment. As there could be no vacancy in the term of Mr. STANTON until after he assumed the duties of office, there, of course, is vacancy in the contemplation of the act of 1850. A reasonable construction, therefore, is that the remedy must be *de novo*, and that a special election will have to be ordered to fill a vacancy which the Governor has no power to fill. This seems to be a fair construction of the law, and to settle the question beyond all doubt, the Legislature this winter should pass an explicit statute upon the subject.

WHAT WILL BE LEFT?

Almost a week ago President GRANT put out a feeler in the shape of a threat to put the entire South under martial law, under the pretense that it is to prevent disturbances in that section. This he did for the evident purpose of seeing whether it was safe to venture upon so stupendous a usurpation. To the disgrace of American journalism be it said, the Republican press of the country either openly favor this proposed revolution of the government, or remain silent under the menace of the tools of the administration.

This infamous proposition, which should have startled every patriot into hostility to the movement, is being encouraged by that dogged acquiesence of the Radical press, which has no remonstrances to offer to the schemes of the dictator. No one need be surprised if a month hence GRANT proclaims himself supreme dictator in ten or twelve States. We expect that our Radical cotemporaries will hoot at this idea, as they have done in times past, but when the liberties of the people are destroyed in every Southern State, they will be first to fawn upon the armed hand of the dictator, and declare that American citizens are entitled to no privileges except such as are dealt out over drum-head court martials by an irresponsible military despot.

Let GRANT place half—nay the whole—of the country under martial law upon the eve of the Presidential election and what will be left of our free institutions under such a government? Nothing that will be worth fighting for, or voting for, or paying taxes for—merely a despotism that everybody will be bound to oppose, by every means in their power, hesitating not even at revolution.

Should GRANT carry out his programme of usurpation, as authoritatively laid down by Senator POOLE, and others who profess to be in his confidence, our political institutions must be wholly revolutionized and a despotism set up, or Congress must speedily interfere to save them from overthrow. The Ku Klux bill under which the President claims the right to take away absolutely and without question, all the constitutional rights of the people whenever and wherever he pleases, must at once be wiped from the statute books, so that it cannot be set up as a pretext and quoted as an authority by the worse than madmen who control the administration and are working out their own political villainies through the instrumentality of ULYSSES S. GRANT, a man who is prone to set up his own ambitions above the liberties of the people, and listen to the flatteries of sycophants and demagogues.

But will Congress come to the rescue? Will it plainly tell the President that Constitutional free government is too sacred to be sacrificed upon the altar of personal ambition? It is almost hoping against hope to look for anything good to come out of the worse than Nazareth of Congress. It has shown too great a haste to "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee" at the shrine of power, "that thrift might follow fawning," to hope that the majority of its members will play the part of patriots and statesmen, and check the President in his mad and ill-advised career, that can only end in the total overthrow of the government and final disruption of the nation into warring factions and discordant sections.

And yet there remains one chance for the people. Let every consistuency represented in Congress hold meetings regardless of party, politics and instruct their Representatives and Senators what to do in the terrible crisis which is impending. Perhaps the voice of a mighty and free people has not yet wholly lost its ancient power. There was a time when that voice was omnipotent to mould the actions of Congress, and no Congressman dare refuse to listen to his masters—the people. Let us hope that the potency of the public will—of the people's voice has not perished from among us. If it lives—if it will be recognized in the nation's capital—then the Republic is safe; but if it no longer can find recognition, then indeed the Republic is dead already, and there remains only for our hands the infamous manacles of slavery and serfdom, or the weapons of self-defense. May an Allwise Providence, in the infiniteness of his mercy, forbid that that contingency should ever be presented for consideration.

We are not alarmists. We would not needlessly excite the public mind, and yet we are not blind nor will we be deaf to the inexorable logic of impending facts. If President GRANT is permitted to place half the country under martial law pending the Presidential election, while he himself is a candidate for re-election against the wishes of the very best men and the ablest statesmen of his own party, then the doom of the Republic is sealed. In the despotism that will follow party lines will be wiped out, not by force of patriotism, and a common bond of interest, but with the terrible besom of despotism that will smite the Republican as relentlessly as it does the Democrat, and reduce all men to the base and ignoble level of slavery, chaining the limbs of the descendants, of Revolutionists and Tories, Federalists and Republicans alike, and giving the lie to the sacred fruits of Revolution, and hopelessly damning the cause of self-government the world over. Let our Radical friends reflect on this before surendering the Republic to the dictation of ULYSSES S. GRANT, it matters not what claims he may have had to public gratitude. No man can do enough for his country to give him the right to destroy its liberties and its institutions, and had President GRANT done a thousand times as much as is claimed by his warmest admirers, the moment he lays his hand upon Constitutional liberty, that moment he becomes a public enemy, who must at once be disarmed of his power to do evil, if the public liberties are to be saved.

THE *Enquirer* had better hurry up and get a mortgage on Tom. Scott or it will lose him. A movement has been started in Pennsylvania to run Scott with Grant for Vice President, on the Radical ticket. This is in accord with the eternal fitness of things. Who so proper an associate for the Military Dictator as the controlling spirit of the most stupendous monopoly in the Union—the head of the Great National Lobby power, and Chief of the Land Grabbers. Grant and Scott! push on the ball.—*Columbus Statesman.*

A telegraphic dispatch went the rounds the other day, to the effect that Senator JOHN SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, was talked of for Vice President, on the ticket with GRANT, for 1872. The editor of the Columbus *Statesman* affects to believe that it is THOMAS A. SCOTT. He holds the intelligence of his readers at a large discount, if he thinks he can by the confusion of names, damage the latter, or else he is in a condition, not rare with him, which excuses a muddle of names, places and things. We would advise the proprietors of the *Statesman* to employ a sober Democrat to write and speak for it.

"TOM. SCOTT."

This is the not very decent nor dignified style and title, by which the advanced leader and sovereign master of all the Radicals, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, introduced Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT to his hearers, on the occasion of his last speech in favor of Communism. Notwithstanding the complimentary terms in which Colonel SCOTT is mentioned by the Radical press, it is evident that he is the object of their dread; and their great leader, PHILLIPS, has issued the order to "put him down." PHILLIPS, who monopolizes the brains of the Radical party, candidly tells the world how he and his friends intend to dispose of Col. SCOTT. PHILLIPS says:

We think we have invented a way to dispose of Tom. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central. We think we have devised a *little plan*, as Abraham Lincoln used to have a little story, by which we will save the Congress of the nation from the corporations of the States. When we get into power there is one thing we mean to do. *If a man owns a single house we will tax him one hundred dollars. If he owns ten houses of like value, we won't tax him one thousand dollars, but two thousand dollars. If he owns one hundred houses we will not tax him ten thousand dollars but sixty thousand dollars, and the richer a man grows the bigger his tax shall be; so that when he is worth forty thousand dollars [per annum] he won't have more than twenty thousand dollars a year to live on.*

And this is the "little plan" the Radicals, through their head-piece PHILLIPS, have devised to "defeat TOM. SCOTT," and through this same PHILLIPS, their mouth-peice, they have proclaimed it to the world. But how will the people like the "little plan?" How will the poor man, for instance, who has but *one house*, and that, perhaps, not worth over two or three hundred dollars, how will he be able to pay the one hundred dollars taxes for it, in order to carry out this "little plan" of the Radical Communists?

Let no man make light of this proposition, and say it is a mere explosion of the great Radical leader's merriment, to raise the "laughter" with which we are told it was greeted. It was uttered in sober seriousness, for PHILLIPS is an earnest agitator, who means what he says, and is not given to joking any more than is the midnight robber or the common hangman. He does not indulge in jests any more than did old COTTON MATHER, that fine old burner of witches, who laid down the law for New England two centuries ago, even as PHILLIPS does now.

It is very evident from this demonstration of PHILLIPS's that the Radicals are preparing the faggots for SCOTT. They have done the behests of the vindictive agitator for years and they will not give over now. Nor will they be at all shocked at the doctrines of Communism. They have prepared the way for these abominable opinions, and will be quite satisfied with the "little plan to defeat Tom SCOTT," if thereby they can continue to hold power. That this "little plan" will be popular with the Radicals is proven by the fact, (stated by PHILLIPS) that BOUTWELL declared in a speech, that "FIFTY YEARS HENCE THE IDEA THAT A MAN COULD OWN LAND AND LEAVE IT TO HIS CHILDREN WOULD BE RIDICULOUS!!" Could Paris Communists go further?

OBITUARY.

Hon. David Stanton.

Yesterday morning the people of the entire State were surprised by the announcement of the death of this gentleman, who less than a month ago was honored by the choice of the people of the State for Auditor-General.

Mr. STANTON was a nephew of the late EDWIN M. STANTON, and was born in Ohio about the year 1830. He removed to New Brighton, in this State, when twenty-one years of age, and began the practice of medicine, which he continued successfully, except while in the military service during the war. He first served as Surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry, and afterwards in the army of the Southwest. He was careful and attentive and popular with both men and officers.

At home, where he was best known, he was most popular, and commanded the highest esteem of the entire community. The public sorrow over his unexpected decease in his own neighborhood is not confined to any party, his political opponents according to his memory the highest honors, and most keenly feeling his loss. In every relation in life he was upright and honorable, and had he been spared, would have filled the high office to which he was chosen with dignity and honor, to the Commonwealth and himself alike.

His funeral takes place to-day (Tuesday) at two o'clock P. M.

General Wellington H. Ent.

The death of General WELLINGTON H. ENT will thrill thousands of friendly bosoms with profound regret, being cut off, as he was, in the very prime of his life and the noon tide of his usefulness.

He served with distinction during the war, having first entered the Sixth Reserves as a lieutenant and was afterward successively promoted to the position of Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle. He participated in the celebrated Wilderness Campaign in which he was severely wounded, at Bethsida Church.

In 1868, he was the Democratic candidate for Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, for which position he was defeated. In 1869, the Democracy of Columbia county elected him Prothonatory. He was warmly esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

SOUTHERN Radical Senators now in Washington boast of the continuance of the martial law programme of the Administration far beyond the limits of the nine counties in South Carolina. One of these officials, who has consulted with the President, declares that the Ku Klux law will be enforced and the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended in every portion of the South where the evidence of the Ku Klux Committee alleges that outrages have been committed. The wholesale arrests in South Carolina but precede those that will shortly be inaugurated in Northern Alabama, and Georgia, and Mississippi, and probably Texas. The President is urged daily to take these violent steps by the advice of Southern Republicans, who also threaten him that the ground is slipping rapidly under their feet, in the face of an impending Presidential campaign.

MR. GEO. M. PULLMAN, treasurer of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, writes to the managers of the Charleston, S. C., relief movement, thanking them for "the generous donation from warm-hearted Charleston to broken-hearted Chicago.' He says:

"Our prostrate people will be more touched by this contribution than by many of greater amount, which come from other more prosperous sources, since the kind words and feeling which accompany the gift assure us once more 'that all the world's akin.' Such hearty manifestations from the South—and they are numerous in this time of trial—convince us anew that we of America, at least, are one people; and over the red fields which lie between us and those who this day bless us with their bounty, we stretch our empty hands in a mournful benediction on the givers of this sacred funds."

THE Temperance party find a new and formidable foe this time in the drug shop instead of the dram shop. The London *Lancet* calls attention to the enormous manufacture of the new sedative drug, Chloral. It states that it is sold by tons a week, and quotes a letter from Baron Liebeg, affirming that one German chemist manufactures and sells half a ton every week. Of course no such quantity is used in medicine, and the London *Spectator* suggests that Chloral is a new and popular vice, particularly among women, and is doing at least as much harm as alcohol. It says those who begin its use often grow so addicted to it that they pass their lives in a sort of contented stupefaction.

IT is now fully understood that the United States Government will not join with the Governments of Europe in making observation of the total eclipse of the sun on the 12th of December next. Great preparations, however are being made for obtaining observations of the approaching transit of Venus in 1874. It will be visible only in Australia and along the coast of China and Japan, and it is the intention of the government to send a large scientific corps to this portion of the globe.

THE consolidation of railway interests which has latterly been in vogue in this country, has come into practice in the United Kingdom, where within a short time the London and Northwestern and the Lancashire and Yorkshire—two companies which hold about one-seventh of the railway capital of Great Britian—have been consolidated with nearly five hundred million dollars capital.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON, in her lecture in Washington on Friday evening, said; * * * * "We have a legend, a distant tradition, that this is a free country;" and also * * * "All tyranny seems to me bad; but the very worst is that which works with the machinery of freedom." For an illustration of this, *vide* South Carolina.

COL. T. A. SCOTT.

[Additional Extracts.]

SCOTT AND GRANT.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

The tenure of the highest office in the country by such a man as Grant naturally suggests his ejection by such a man as Tom Scott. Grant's virtues are in beautiful contrast with those of Scott. Grant sells out to everybody, everybody sells out to Tom Scott. And here there is a marvellous difference, and the parallelism of conduct and character distinguishing Grant and Scott ceases. Tom Scott enriches and aggrandizes States and communities that he buys, while Grant only plunders, impoverishes and destroys. However much the consolidation of railway power may be condemned as a Federal fact, it is eminently advantageous to terminal cities. Scott's schemes often enrich wide districts, while Grant's rings of bondholders and banks and San Domingo jobs only impose burdens upon the people. The one promotes the country's progress and imperial aggrandizement; the other, if robbery and wrong could impoverish such a land, would leave us destitute alike of personal and property rights. The greatest calamity that could befal the continent would be the re-election of Grant, and therefore perhaps the *Enquirer* and POST accept Tom Scott. Scott, we have seen, is a fearful *fire*-brand in State legislatures, and is thus fit to fight the d—l withal.

Seriously, Tom Scott has great abilities, and, if properly directed, he could serve the country well. It will be time enough, however, to accept him as the candidate to be supported by the Democratic party when the national convention has spoken.

[from the N. Y. Evening Post, Rad].

The Indianapolis "*Sentinel*," which has heretofore advocated the nomination of Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks for President, has taken the "newest departure," and favors Colonel Thomas A. Scott. The Philadelphia *Press*, however, thinks it discourages this movement when it declares that Colonel Scott "will have nothing to do with the party that has favored rebellion and repudiation, has no prouder record than hostility to our great system of continental railroads, and is covered all over with the sins of Tammany Hall." If the Democrats will now abandon the name "Democrats," perhaps they may induce some good man like Colonel Scott to take the nomination.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The Columbus *Statesman* thinks that Colonel Scott is necessarily supposed to be a protective tariff man, because he is interested in a rolling mill or two. Well, what of his far greater interest in railroads which are notoriously for free trade? for without a stiff duty upon iron they could get a far superior article for railroads at half the price they now have to pay. But there is no point in this question that could not be made just as well against any Pennsylvanian, and we presume our cotemporary does not propose to entirely excommunicate from the party fold the Democracy of that great State, which must be carried or we lose the Presidential election of 1872.

"A Prompt Response from North, South East and West."

[From the Sentinel, Lewistown, Pa.]

THOMAS SCOTT FOR PRESIDENT.

The Pittsburgh POST recently nominated Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for President of the United States. In a lengthy and able article reviewing Mr. Scott's wonderful and successful career, THE POST shows him to possess administrative abilities and tact, and such a general and comprehensive practical knowledge of the country, as would be invaluable to one charged with the responsibilities of that high office. Since that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has announced its preference also for Scott. The correspondence of THE POST, and its quotations from its exchanges, all show that Mr. Scott has a strong hold upon the confidence of the people of all sections. From the East, West, North and South, there has been a prompt response to the nomination, promising to make him a most formidable candidate in the Democratic National Convention. There has been no consultation with him, and his views are not known, but such a prize is worthy the ambition of any man, however disinclined he may be to abandon other pursuits. Remembering the achievements of a life yet in its prime, and recalling the occasion when he was called to the War Department during Mr. Lincoln's first term, where everything was then in confusion and dismay was broadcast over the inefficiency of its management, we are reminded how rapidly he reduced chaos to system, and gave life and hope to the country at a critical point of the rebellion. This proves him the possessor of administrative abilities sadly needed now in every department of the Federal government. It is clear that his election would be a vast improvement upon its present administration. His attention has been little given to [illegible] politics, but he is known to have been steady and consistent in his Democratic faith. The very large interests which have been confided to his care, and the successful and satisfactory manner in which he has conducted them all, is evidence of personal integrity and capacity which has become a novelty, in this country since radicalism is in the ascendant, and which it might be profitable to introduce once more into the administration of public affairs.

Without undertaking to lead public sentiment in support of any particular individual, or indicate any personal preference, as to the proper person to receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, we have yet no hesitation in saying that to no one could we give a heartier support than Thomas A. Scott.

A Voice from Philadelphia—The Evening Herald Declares in His Favor.

[From the Herald of Saturday.]

If the Democratic party in the coming Presidential campaign does not succeed in presenting a first class candidate it will not be for want of suggestions from every variety of sources. One after another prominent out-and-out Democrats, Conservatives, and dissatisfied Republicans have been named by those who desire the overthrow of the present Administration; and one after another each has been laid aside to make way for the next man. The latest movement of this character is the nomination by the leading Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania—the Pittsburgh POST—of Hon. Thomas A. Scott as the standard bearer of the "unterrified" in the approaching contest. Without any ifs or ands on the subject, we have only to say that if Colonel Scott can be nominated—and we know of no good reason why he cannot be—he shall have our hearty and cordial support. It is not necessary to give our reasons for this announcement further than that Colonel Scott has proven himself a man in every sense of the word, competent for the discharge of the responsible duties of the Presidential office. Possessing administrative ability such as few living men can boast, representing as he does the most powerful interest of the land, and a reputation for uprightness and integrity which has never been assailed and is unassailable, he would come before the people as the one before whom Grant's military prestige would be swept aside as autumn leaves are scattered by the whirl wind. Let the Democrats unite on Colonel Scott, and they will find in him a candidate around whom the people will rally with an enthusiasm that would find no parallel in the political history of the country.

[From the Clinton Democrat, Lock Haven, Pa.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

J. C. C. Whaley Esq. SIR:—A number of the Democratic papers in different portions of the State are discussing with some earnestness and the usual personal preferences the merits and claims of different persons as candidates for the Presidency in 1872. If we fail to carry Pennsylvania the chances for an election are of a doubtful character. It is therefore of vital importance that we should nominate some gentleman of ability and firmness whose personal popularity and political fidelity would give us assurances of success.

We should make no political mistakes in presenting our candidates upon absurd platforms, but select competent and popular standard bearers.

The Pittsburgh POST and other Democratic journals have suggested the name of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania. His name would be a strong one, not only in this State, but in Indiana and New Jersey. We are informed, and we believe, he has always been a Democrat, but his close attention to the large and important interests entrusted to him in different States in the Union have heretofore prevented him from taking a prominent part in our political contests, but the ability he has displayed in the management of these various trusts would be a strong guarantee that he would not be wanting in executive ability as chief magistrate of the nation.

We believe that Pennsylvania can furnish the man that can carry us on to victory, and the friends of Colonel Scott claim that his name would be a tower of strength in this State, and that he could easily carry it against Grant in the next Presidential contest.

DEMOCRATS.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Extensive Conflagration in New Castle, Pa

NEW CASTLE, Pa., November 7.—A large fire last night destroyed a stable owned by P. Gordon. The fire spread to several carriage sheds, the old Mansion House occupied by E. Phillips as a grocery store, a paint shop, a harness shop, a shoe shop and several dwellings, owned by Green & Marquis. The loss is from $10,000 to $15,000, and but little insurance.

THE ELECTIONS.

RESULTS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK, November 7.—It is conceded that the New Jersey Legislature will be Republican. Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by three or four thousand majority.

The Republican General Committee, of New Jersey, concede that the State has gone Democratic by 4,000 majority but the Legislature is Republican.

NEWARK, N. J., November 7—The State returns since morning indicate a majority of about 5,000, for Parker. In the Legislature the Republicans share 37 Assemblymen, the Democrats 29. Senate, 12 Republicans to 9 Democrats. Complete returns may vary these figures a trifle.

NEWARK, N. J., November 8.—The latest returns from all parts of Jersey indicate that Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by about 4,500 majority, being about the same as Governor Randolph had three years ago. The Legislature is Republican in both branches. The Senate has two Republicans and nine Democrats, and the Assembly thirty-eight Republicans and twenty-two Democrats. The Republican majority on joint ballot is nineteen, being a Republican gain of four members.

Newark city gave Parker 826 majority, being a Democratic gain of about 1,600 over the charter election last month.

PHILADELHRIA, November 7.—It is reported that rioting has commenced in the Eighth ward of Camden, New Jersey, and that the militia had been called out.

NEW YORK, November.—The few scattering returns from New Jersey indicate as probable the election of Parker, Democrat, for Governor by a reduced majority, compared with the vote of 1868.

NEWARK, N. J., November 7.—Newark city complete gives Parker, Democrat, for Governor by 828 majority—being a Democratic gain of over 2,000, over the charter election last month. Scattering returns from East Jersey favor Parker's prospects. Nothing decisive has yet been heard from South Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., November 7.—Parker Democrat, is probably elected Governor by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

MARYLAND.

12,000 Democratic Majority on the State Ticket.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—The Democratic majority on the State ticket will be about 12,000.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—The election is quiet. The vote will be heavy and the colored vote will be large.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—Baltimore City, omitting the Eleventh ward, gives Whyte, Democrat, for Governor, 21,763, Tome, Republican, 13,999; Whyte's majority 7,764, Frederick county is reported close and uncertain. Annapolis gives Whyte, Democrat, for Governor, 481; Tome, Republican, 569, Tome's majority, 88. The Republican majority on the Congressional ticket in 1870 was 74.

Special to THE POST.]

The Republicans elect several members in the Senate, and will probably have one-fourth of the Senate. This is due entirely to the large negro vote. We have certainly carried the State for Whyte for Governor by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority. Fuller returns will no doubt increase the result.

B. G.

VIRGINIA.

Entire Success of the Conservative Ticket.

RICHMOND, November 8.—Virginia has given about 20,000 of a Conservative majority, with a two-third Conservative majority in the Legislature.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., November 7he —T Conservative candidates for the Legislature carry this city by a majority of about 200. There are no returns from the county but it is supposed that the Crnservative have elected their candidate.

RICHMOND, November 7.—The returns are meager and unsatisfactory in character, but enough is known to ensure a large majority in the Legislature for the Conservatives, which is only another name for the Democracy. The Conservative gains are very large. They carry everything.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 8.—No election in many years has been as full and peaceable and as fair as that of yesterday. In all but four of the Assembly Districts of this city either the Republican or Reform candidates were elected. Sigel's majority for Register is 25,000. Barrett, for the Supreme Court, beats Ledwith, the Tammany nominee, by a heavy majority. Tweed is the only candidate for the Senate elected. Eighteen Republican candidates from the city are elected against three Tammany candidates. The entire county ticket of the Committee of Seventy is elected, and all the Reform candidates for Alderman. The vote fell behind the registry in many districts. In the Senate probably twenty-two Republican Senators against ten Democrats are elected. The Assembly will be largely Republican.

The *Times* says the people have nobly responded to the appeals which have been made to them, and we have gained a greater victory than we dared to hope for. Once more can we be proud of our city and State and rest in perfect security that the long reign of rascals and outlaws is over.

The *World* says: Returns from the State indicate the election of the Republican ticket by at least 20,000 majority. As it never rains but it pours, the majority may be even more than this. We have lost the State Legislature, and the Republicans will not fall far short of a two-thirds vote in either House.

The *Star*, Tweed's paper, says: "We have met the enemy and candor compels us to announce we are very decidedly, theirs." There is no good in blinding the fact that Tammany's ticket is overwhelmingly defeated.

The Brooklyn *Union* this morning concedes that city gone Democratic, but stoutly maintains that it has been carried by dishonest counting. Powell, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 13,000 over Booth, and 10,000 over both Booth and Kalbfleisch.

The State Democratic ticket in Brooklyn was carried by 10,000 majority

Tammany Hall was not opened last night. Isaiah Rynder addressed a small street assemblage from the steps, eulogizing the Reformers, and stating that Tammany was not the Democratic party.

The *Express* says Tammany is completely smashed.

Further returns from Brooklyn confirm the previous dispatch that the Democratic city and county ticket are elected by about 8,000 majority, as stated.

The vote cast in the Twelfth ward exceeds the total male residents.

On the State ticket the Republicans gain one Senator and two Assemblymen.

The *Commercial* says the election yesterday shows that the people can vindicate their claims to self-government. It urges a continuation of reform organizations.

The *Post* congratulates the public on the victory yesterday as evidence that the people are capable of self-government over thieves.

Tweed's exact majority is 12,984, a loss of 10,000.

The Assembly will stand 71 Republicans to 57 Democrats.

Further election returns show that Johnson, Democrat, is elected to the Senate in the Twenty-sixth District in the State, making that body stand 24 Republicans to 8 Democrats, including one Tammanyite, Tweed. In the Assembly the Republicans will have about 40 majority. Horatio Seymour is defeated by Thomas C. Fields by 1,341 to 2,218. Samuel J. Tilden 3,500 majority. Alexander Frear, Tammanyite, has 15 majority in the Fifteenth District with one precinct to be heard from. Hall, Democrat, is elected in the Twenty-first District. Curtis and Sedgwick, Democratic Reform and Republican, were chosen to the Superior Court over Jones and Spencer by about 22,000. Spaulding, Republican, is elected to the Marine Court by 21,000. Barrett's majority over Ledwith is nearly 44,000.

In Brooklyn Powell's majority is 4,329 over Booth while the latter beat Kalbfeisch 5,128. The Chairman of the Republican Committee of Brooklyn has called a meeting to-morrow to take measures to contest the alleged fraudulent election.

According to the estimate of the Albany *Evening Journal* the Legislature will stand: Senators, Republican, 24; Democrats, 6; Reform Democrats, 2. Assembly, Republican, 90; Democrats, 33; Reform Democrats, 5.

General Notes.

Daniel Flynn shot Morris Slack, this morning, in a political altercation. Slack will probably die. Flynn escaped.

Fisk denies leaving the city on election day, through fear that the Ninth Regiment would be called out.

O'Brien denies that he made any compact with Tweed, but, on the contrary, supported Sigel throughout.

A private dispatch states that John H. Keyser was in Aiken, S. C., where he bought a plantation.

Ingersoll is still at Portland, where he has a quarry.

Victoria Woodhull and Tennie Claflin offered their votes yesterday, but were refused. Mrs. Woodhull protests in a lengthy card.

There were various rumors current this evening to the effect that Tweed had resigned as head of the Public Park Department, also that he had left for Europe. There appears to be no foundation for either. On the contrary, there is good authority for the statement that Tweed has no intention of resigning.

At a meeting of the Board of Apportionment to-day, the raising of seven hundred thousand dollars on the Park improvement bonds, at seven per cent., was authorized. The Excise Commissioners required a deposit to the credit of the Board for the money remaing on hand. The meeting was not attended by Tweed. Hall and Sweeny, however, were present.

The papers in the case of Tweed and Fields were procured from the sheriff by the attorney for the prosecution to make some amendments. Charles O'Conor stated that Fields will be arrested as soon as found. The Committee of Seventy are fully determined to crush these men. It is no probable that Fields will run away.

Measures will be taken by the Reform Committee to arrest those accused of violating the election laws or engaged in false canvass of votes, and who refused admittance to the polling booths of the watchers appointed by the Committee

MRS. L. D. Mansfield, lady Principal, and other ladies of Rockland Institute at Nyack, voted yesterday.

An assault was committed upon a paymaster in the City Chamberlain's office by a reporter, who was told that he could not see Bradley. The reporter was arrested.

Tammany Bewildered and Demoralized.

There is a general feeling of demoralization among the defeated Tammanyites. Many of them were confident of their election, and are surprised at the result. As a general thing they spent largely of their means, and it is said some of them will be wholly bankrupt. Last night Tammany Hall was deserted. The enthusiasm of the members who could be found at the club rooms throughout the city, seemed to have departed. The Reformers believe that Rossa would have defeated Tweed, had he been given a fair show at the polls. Thieves and rowdies had control of this district, which accounts for the result. The election is to be contested. The great victory for Reform was the principal topic to-day, in all circles throughout the city. At City Hall, where flags were displayed in honor of the result, the politicians of Tammany seemed bewildered. Upon the door of the Mayor's office, on a large placard, in blazing letters, was the following: "The Downfall of Tammany Hall."

NEW YORK, November 7.—Fifty-six towns show a Republican gain of 2,960 over the vote of 1869 In the city of Waterford the Republicans gain 107 and in Canandaigua 90. Jarvis Lord, Democrat, is probably re-elected Senator in the Twenty-eighth, or Monroe District.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Election returns from the city come in slowly. In the Fourth District Tweed is re-elected Senator by an estimated majority of 12,000. In the Fifth District Norton, Tammany, is re-elected Senator by a large majority. Woltman, Tammany, is re-elected Senator in the Sixth. O'Brien, the candidate of the Reform Democracy, Custom House Republicans and Committee of Seventy, is elected to the Senate by an estimated majority of from 3,000 to 5,000. Genet, Tammany, is elected in the Eighth District.

Of the twenty-one candidates for Assembly the returns indicate that there are thirteen Tammanyites elected. It is believed that Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden have been chosen to the Assembly; also Twombly and Geib, Reformers.

The Tammany Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are supposed to be re-elected.

The Sixth ward gives the Democratic State ticket 3,395 majority and yet gives Barrett 3,404 over Ledwith.

Spencer and Jones, Tammany, are re-elected Superior Court Judges.

The Democratic majority in the city is estimated at thirty thousand. In the lower wards of the city the Democrats held their own, but in the upper parts their losses are considerable.

Ledwith was generally abandoned by Tammany. He is badly beaten. In one district Barrett has 499 and Ledwith none.

The Democratic majority in Brooklyn is estimated at 5,000. Nearly the whole Democratic city and county ticket is chosen in Brooklyn. Powell, Democrat, is chosen Mayor by a small majority over Booth, Republican. Kalbfleisch, irregular Democrat is running far behind.

From the complexion of the returns received from the interior of the State it would seem that the Republicans have elected twenty of the thirty-two Senators; that they will have a majority in the Assembly outside of the city. The only Democratic Senators believed to be elected are Tracy of the Thirteenth District, Chardenburg of the Fourteenth, Lord of the Twenty-eighth (Rochester) District, and Fargo of the Thirty-first (Buffalo) District.

Three Republican Assemblymen and six Democrats are probably chosen. A Republican gain of two. Tiago county gives 850 Republican majority. One hundred and forty-two towns give 7,642 a Republican gain. The majority in the State can hardly go below 35,000. Towsend Cook, Democrat is chosen Senator from the First Diitrict. Pierce and Murphy, Democrats are re-elected in Kings county.

NEW YORK, 12 A. M.—The returns to midnight indicate clearly that Kings county has gone Democratic by several thousand majority for the State ticket.

In Brooklyn, Powell, the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor, is certainly elected, and nearly, if not the entire ticket. The Reform ticket received but few votes. The Democrats elect their Assemblymen in the Third, Fourth and Ninth Districts.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grant's Parasites Completely Snubbed.

LITTLE ROCK, November 8.—Official returns from all the wards elect the entire Brooks ticket, headed by General Catterson for Mayor, by an average majority of two to one. General Catterson is the lately suspended United States Marshal, and represented the Republican opposition to Senator Clayton. His election is regarded as a rebuke to the President for the removal of Catterson, the late Marshal; Whippa, late U. S. District Attorney; Brooks and Patton, late Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue, and Hodges, as Paymaster, in this city. The rejoicing among the opponents of the State and National administration is very great.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., November 8.—The *Evening Journal*, Brooks' paper, rejoices greatly to-night over the result of yesterday's election. It says:

"The city ring is beaten. The thieves and ballot box stuffers are routed horse, foot and dragoons. This great victory of the honest people over the plunderers is the beginning of their downfall. They have reached their zenith. In this, the capital of their infamy, their decline has culminated and the people has given them the first terrible blow which will be faithfully followed up in other localities. In next year's election we will consign them to the oblivion their crimes merit. A fouler pack never infested any municipality. A more terrible rebuke has seldom been bestowed. Let the people take heart. What has been done in Little Rock can be done throughout the State."

The *Republican*, Senator Clayton's organ, makes no comments.

The *Gazette*, Dem., says the result will give general satisfaction. A good Council has been elected. The new Mayor will honestly discharge the duties of his office.

The proposition to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to the Central Railroad was defeated by a vote of 331 to 698.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., November 7.—The election to-day passed off quietly. At least three hundred persons were denied the right to vote because their names did not appear on the registration books in the wards where they applied to vote. The Brooks ticket, so called, in opposition to the Senator Clayton party, is re-elected by a majority of from five huudred to six hundred. The judges are now busy in counting, and as they allow no one present there is no means of announcing the official count.

MINNESOTA.

Radical Success.

ST. PAUL, November 8.—The returns are in from most points reached by the telegraph, and indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority. Governor Austin runs some behind his ticket, as does also Jennison, for Secretary of State, owing to a diversion of the Scandinavian vote for Falk. St. Paul and Ramsey county give Young, Democrat, but 32 majority, while Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor, has a majority over Yale of 512, and Falk, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, has a majority of 5,902 over Jennison. The Republicans elect Heard for Senator in the Twenty-third District by 255 majority, and Nichols for Senator in the Twenty-fourth District by forty-six majority, and Lanborn, Firkey and Smith for Representatives by a majority from 100 to 400, The Democrats elect Rice and Burbank for Reprensentatives by majorities of 45 and 99. The latter was also running on the Republican ticket. The Democrats elected the rest of the party ticket, with the exception of the County Attorney. W. W. Erwin, Republican, was elected by 309 majority. The *Pioneer* concedes the election of Austin for Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 7—Noon.—The State election to-day was unusually free of public demonstrations, but quite a full vote is being thrown. The vote in Boston at noon footed up:

Washburn, Republican	3,675
Adams, Democrat	1,191
Chamberlain, Labor Reform	6
Pittman, Prohibition	28

The few returns from other places received at noon indicated that the Republicans hold their own in the State.

At two o'clock the vote showed 1,442 plurality for Washburn. Scattering returns from Charlestown, Chelsea, Salem and other places indicate Republican majorities about the same as last year.

BOSTON, November 7.—10 P.M.—Returns from 177 cities and towns give Wasburne in round numbers 51,000 votes; Adams, 31,000, and Chamberlain and Pittman 5,000 each. Washburne's plurality will exceed Claflin's of last year, which was a little less than 9,000. The Legislature will be largely Republican.

[Second Dispatch.]

BOSTON, November 7.—Boston gives Washburn about 1,000 plurality. Last year Claflin lacked nearly 800 of a pluralty in the city. Sixty-three towns including Boston foot up Washburn, 24,928; Adams, 13,833; Chamberlain, 1,584; Pittman, 2,375; Washburn's majority, 5,136. Adams Democratic candidate for Governor was defeated in Quincy for Representative.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., November 7.—The weather being fine, a very large vote was polled in the State. Partial returns from various sections indicate the election of Washburne for Governor, and a Republican majority of the Legislature.

[Second Dispatch.]

Wisconsin elects Washburne, Republican for Governor by an increased majority of over 1,869, and both branches of the Legislature are Republican.

Burlington, Racine county—Doolittle 170 majority. Democratic loss 3.

Springgreen, Sark county—Washburne 58 majority. Republican loss 27.

Reublicin. Dodge county—Doolittle 50. Democratic gain 18.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The entire official vote of the city has not yet been obtained, but Mr. Medill's majority for Mayor is about 11,250. Mr Gage's majority for Treasurer, is a little larger than this, while the balance of the ticket is a little less. The total vote will be near 24,000.

The State Election.

Beveridge, Republican candidate for Congressman at large, has about 3,000 majority in the city, and about five thousand in the city and county. He is elected by probably 30,000 in the State. Of 20 Alderman elect in the city 15 are fireproof, and 5 bummers.

DETROIT, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., November 8.—For the first time in twelve years the Republicans have carried this city. Hugh Maffat is elected Mayor by about 700 majority. Five Republicans and five Democratic Aldermen are elected, leaving Common Council fifteen Republicans to seven Democratic. The balance of the Republican ticket is elected, except perhaps a Justice of the Peace.

1:35 A. M.—Maffat's majority is 825, a Republican gain of about 1,200. The Democrats claim to have elected the City Surveyor and one Justice of the Peace. The Common Council standing 14 Republicans to 6 Democrats.

MINNESOTA.

Radical Majority Estimated at Only [illegible] [Thousand.]

ST. PAUL, November 7.—The returns from the State come in slowly. The election passed off generally very quietly. The returns so far as received from fifty-seven towns and cities give Austin a majority of one thousand.

The returns from the city of St. Paul are not counted. A great deal of scratching was done for Governor and Secretary of State.

St. Cloud city polls a vote of 556.

ILLINOIS.

MORRISTON, Ill., November 7.—For Congress, Beveridge, 307; Hays, 52.

CHICAGO, November 7. — Beveridge, candidate for Congress at large, is elected by probably 25,000 to 30,000 majority.

Henry Snapp, Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of B. C. Cook, is elected by 4,000 majority.

MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG, November 7.—The election passed off quietly with the exception of a few small fights. There will be no reliable news before morning.

SWEENEY RESIGNS.

Text of His Letter to Mayor Hall.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—It is stated that Peter B. Sweeney has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Public Parks. His letter is dated November 1st, but was not given for publication until this afternoon. He states that his resignation is in accordance with an intention expressed several weeks ago to retire from public life at the termination of this election. He did not feel at liberty to resign earlier. His duty to the party impelled him to continme to labor for its success.

"I have explained to you personally," he says, "the reasons which have prompted this action. These reasons are of an over-ruling character, but I do not propose at this time to give them. The public position I have held in the Department of Parks, although responsible in character, and attended with no pecuniary compensation, has nevertheless been exceedingly agreeable to me in the opportunity it has afforded me to advance important public improvements and in the pleasant official relations which I have enjoyed. I sever my connection with the Department with regret. I have felt an ardent interest in the improvement of the city parks, and I desire to continue my co-operation in their development under new plans until completion. They are now practically finished."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Man Found Dead in a Cellar with His Skull Crushed.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, Mr. Reisick, of Reisick & Bro., and Mr. Beck, had occasion to visit a building on Mulberry alley, near Penn street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Marchand & Morgan, machinists, but now unoccupied. Mr. Reisick, on stepping through the basement, which was partially flooded with water, put his foot on something soft on a cinder heap, and had had his suspicion aroused. He immediately procured a lantern, and descended, when his suspicions were fully realized by discovering the dead body of a man in an advanced stage of decomposition. A careful examination revealed the fact that his skull was mashed in, his temple, face, and nose and back of his head terribly gashed, and his pockets turned inside out and rifled. Mr. Aiken, in the absence of the Coroner, was sent for, and conveyed the body to his office. The man is supposed to be James Booth, a teamster formerly in the employ of Messrs. Fahnestock & Co., white lead manufacturers. He is about thirty-five years of age, and was last seen alive at the "Lamb Hotel," corner of Sixteenth and Penn street. Deceased is dressed in dark pants, and ribbed flannel shirt, with a felt hat, and shoes.

The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day, when probably some light will be thrown upon what now looks to have been a foul murder.

WONDERS OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

A Queer Mistake in the Robinson Case.

The sentence of Johnny Robinson a few weeks ago, has, it appears, not given eminent satisfaction to those who found the verdict. The charge preferred against Robinson was that of aggravated assault and battery; the indictment mentioning two counts, first, of unlawfully assaulting and beating the officer, Mr. Harrison; second, of unlawfully cutting and wounding him. On the first count the defendant was acquitted; upon the second found guilty.

With the guilt or innocence of Robinson we have nothing to do at present. The strange part of the proceeding is that the jurymen who found the defendant guilty, after hearing all the evidence, now come into Court and state that their verdict was a mistake.

The question is now were the jurymen snoring while the "counts" of the indictment were being read, or while the evidence was being taken. Be this as it may, it is certainly a "new departure" in the jury system, and a somewhat funny commentary on the boasted "bulwark of our liberties." And the circumstances are not improved by the rumors that the proceeding is merely an "entering wedge" for procuring a pardon for Robinson.

If Robinson was convicted by mistake the case can be legally remedied, but this is subservent to the graver question—Was it a mistake? A prompt investigation of all the facts of this singular proceeding would seem to be in order.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

An Amateur Noose Adjuster.

Yesterday morning an individual named William Phillips, a resident of Lawrenceville, made a desperate attempt to end his sorrows, by hanging himself in the Lawrenceville lock-up. He had been arrested on Saturday, for drunken and disorderly conduct, and was somewhat under the influence when he attempted the rash act. He tied his suspenders together; fixed the noose; climbed up on the bars; put the neck tie around his glottis, and proceeded to let himself down in the most approved style. While this cold-blooded *felo de se* was being projected, a companion in an adjoining cell began expostulating with Phillips, as to the foolishness of the attempt. Phillips laughed at the bibulous Samaritan, and proceeded with the "noose" business with the utmost deliberation. Everything being ready, he let himself down, when lo! the suspenders broke and the would-be suicide landed on the cell floor with a thud like one of Gough's jokes. The only effect of the abortive attempt at suicide was an uneasy sensation about the throat where the buckle of the suspender had chucked him under the chin. As soon as he recovered he was taken charge of specially by the warden, and yesterday morning was let off with the usual fine and a reprimand from the Deputy Mayor, Nichols, to "go and sin no more." It is alleged that his domestic relations were not of the most happy character, and his determination to go to that "bourne beyond Melbourne," is evinced by oaths he let out at the failure of the suspenders to do the "suspension" properly.

SANITARY.

Board of Health Meeting.

The Board of Health held a meeting at its office on Fourth avenue, Saturday afternoon, Dr. McCandless in the chair.

A bill was presented of $159 from the Mercy hospital, for keeping and attendance of nine small pox patients. The full bill was $200, but $41 had been paid by the patients.

A bill was presented by Mr. Callin, of $195 for conveying patients to hospitals, collecting and destroying infected clothing as also one of $6 from J. H. McKelvey & Co., for repairing ambulances.

Warrants were ordered to be drawn for the above amounts.

Health-officer Gray reported that the small posters to be posted on houses where there was small pox, were ready, and would be properly posted on houses infected on Monday. The poster reads: "Small pox here."

On motion adjourned.

Man Killed.

On Saturday about noon a terrible accident occurred at the iron foundry of Messrs. Byers, McCullough & Co., situated at the foot of Sixth street, South Pittsburgh. It appears that the firm were having torn away some part of their mill in order to build up new, and a man named Jameson, an employee of the mill, was engaged in hoisting an old beam from its position preparatory to letting it down, when the beam slipped and fell with crushing force upon the head of Jameson, knocking a hole in his skull some four or five inches in length. The unfortunate man was then taken up for dead and conveyed to his home in Birmingham.

Drs. Roberts and Kerr attended to the wounded man's injuries, but notwithstanding all their efforts he expired last evening. The rumors concerning the unprofessional conduct of one of the attending physicians are, we are assured, wholly without foundation

LAW ASSOCIATION.

Fee-bill-ousness and Other Abuses Considered.

The Pittsburgh Law Association held a regular meeting on Saturday afternoon, at the Common Pleas Court room.

The following resolution offered by J. W. Murray, Esq., was adopted:

Resolved, That the following standing committees be now appointed, and hereafter at the commencement of each and every official year, unless otherwise ordered; each committee to consist of seven members, and to meet at the call of its chairman,, who shall be elected by a majority of the members thereof, to-wit: A committee on New Statutes, on Amendments to Statutes, on Repealing Statutes, on Lectures, on Revision and Amendments to the Court Rules—which said committees shall each perform such duties as may hereafter be presented, and report upon all matters submitted to them.

A resolution, offered by H. A. Collier, Esq., was adopted instructing the committee on Repealing States to consider and report the expediency of procuring the repeal of the act of assembly entitled "an act relating to commiting magistrates in the county of Allegheny." Also a report on the expediency of procuring the repeal of the act requiring the costs on a judgment before an alderman or justice of the peace to be paid upon lifting the transcript in an appeal.

J. H. Kerr, Esq., offered a resolution favoring a "police court."

On motion of T. H. B. Patterson, Esq., the lecture committee was instructed to request M. Swartzwelder, Esq., to deliver an address before this association on such subject as he may select.

W. W. Thomas, Esq., offered a resolution, which was carried, instructing the committee on New Statute to conisder the propriety of endeavoring to procure such legislation as would refer all issues of fact in equity cases, except in matters of account, to the decision of a jury.

After transacting some routine business the meeting adjourned until Saturday, November 18th.

BRUTALLY BEATEN.

A Policeman on His Muscle.

About six o'clock on Saturday morning officer Johnson assaulted a prisoner, Joseph Little a lad 16 years of age who was in a helpless and intoxicated condition.

A witness states, he dealt the lad a powerful blow on the nose with his fist, crushing that organ badly, and squirting the blood promiscuously. He then dragged the youth into a cell, where, it is alleged, he repeated the outrage by striking the boy several times. The blood flowed profusely, and the lad's wounds were of such a character as to necessitate the calling of Dr. Murdoch to attend him.

The matter was reported to Mayor Brush, who ordered Johnson to at once appear at his office. Upon hearing the staement of the case his honor promptly suspended Johnson from the force. Johnson is the policemen who had his ear chewed off by Johnny Newell on St. Clair street several months ago.

We suppose as usual there will be plenty of excuses for this paid guardian of the law brutally taking the law into his own hands.

River Men's Meeting.

At a meeting of the Steamboatmen's Association held on Saturday morning, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors:

Wm. H. Brown, Joseph Walton, N. J. Bigley, Simpson Horner, B. C. Gray, J. C. Risher, J. T. Stockdale, John V. McDonald, James A. Blackmore. The Board of Directors met after the adjournment of the meeting and elected N. J. Bigley, President, Capt. Madison Bailey, Treasurer and B. F. Wilson, Secretary.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cared and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

In the Common Pleas on Saturday morning, Messrs. James Grier and James Fitzsimmons were admitted to practice in the several courts of the county.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smoth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap*. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

To CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchia Troches.

Sweet Sixteen.

If you wish to look young, as well as beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and Lyon's celebrated Katharion upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion, natural, transparent and lively. It removes Freckles, Pimples, Moth-patches, &c., and instead of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of a city belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of youth. Add to this a luxuriant head of hair, produced by Lyon's Katharion, and a lady has done her happiest thing in the way of adornment. It is the best Dressing in the world, and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray. Sold by all Druggists.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

PRIVATE enterprise lights Indiana wi gas.

A VEIN of coal six feet thick has been recently discovered on the farm of John Glessner in Somerset county. The coal at the mouth is very indication that it will prove to be a first class article in every respect.

THE office of Revenue Collector in Indiana county, has been abolished, and all monies due Uncle Sam will hereafter be collected from the principal office in Greensburgh.

A BOILER yard has been established at New Castle.

JOHNSTOWN is excited over exaggarated reports of small-pox.

MR. J. R. PECK, artist of Washington, while out hunting one day last week, accidentally got in range of a gun in the hands of a friend, and received a squirrel shot between the left eye and temple. A quarter of an inch one way would have destroyed the eye or half inch the other would very probably have taken his life. Fortunately but one shot struak him, but that, striking him in such a sensitive spot, made quite a severe would.

AFTER a suspension of about two weeks, on account of the non-arrival of iron, work on the new bridge was commenced at Warren on monday, and is now progressing rapidly.

Negro KuKlux in Alabama.

Trouble in the Republican ranks a short time ago revealed the fact there exists a secret, oath-bound society, organized on military principles, now permeating the county of Montgomery, Ala,, in all directions, and having its "head centre" in the city of Washington. The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 1st instant gives the following account of the latest developments

"It seems now that the more prudent and sober of the Radical leaders in this locality are opposed to this dangerous secret body, and desirous of putting it down and forcing its disolution. But some of the younger and more reckless spirits of the party, backed by the African rank and file in the national guard, are disposed to rejec the demand for the disbandment of this military association. The consequence of this collision of sentiment has been much newspaper wrangling, several turbulent political meetings of the respective factions, and many arrests of parties on both sides from vindictive feelings.

"Messrs. Knox, Brainard and some others have been arrested under the Ku-Klux law as members of the "National Guards," and for disturbing public meetings, and in their turn they have arrested Mr. Minnis, the district attorney of the United States, and Mr. Healy, the marshal of Middle Alabama, under the provisions of some of the acts of Congress.

"It really appears that if these arrests are to go on, the whole Radical party will presently find itself in jail or under bond. In the meantime the Democrats are acting the part of 'Good Samaritans,' and going bail for the Radicals arrested, the one by the other. There is not enough property in the whole Radical party to make one ordinary bail bond. It is certainly a queer state of affairs. Why don't the sub-Ku Klux committee come back here and report the National Guard to Congress?"

BLEEDING OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Raising Funds to Carry on the Radical Campaign—One Hundred Thousand Dollars Levied Yesterday on Federal Employees, &c.

(From the World, 25th.)

Yesterday the employees of the Federal Government throughout this State bowed their necks in humiliation to the Grant dynasty. In this city alone the political assessments of officials, high and low, in the Custom-house, Post-office, Sub-treasury, United States Marshall's office, Public Store, District Attorney's office, Special Agent's Bureau and offices of Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, amounted to about $50,000. Add to the above the large number of Postmasters, Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue and their subordinates and the Marshal and District Attorney's offices in the northern district of the State, the collectors of customs on the lakes, and all the other officials in the State holding places under our modern Ulysses, and the sum altogether deducted from the salaries of these men yesterday, to be distributed by Tom Murphy and his honest coadjutors to buy voters and corrupt the election, will amount to at least $100,000. This money will be chiefly distributed in Senatorial districts to defeat any Fenton or Greeley man who may be a candidate, and to secure the election, all whatever next year for the re-election of Mr. Conkling to the Senate. This work is being performed under the direction of Grant by his principal agents and office holders in this city. This is a specimen of the grand harmony to which Senator Conkling recently invited all the members of his "happy family" to come. Mr. Greeley and his one-term policy is treated with utter contempt. Mr. Fenton makes no formal protest against this proceeding. He seems to cringe from all responsibility, as if he feared his colleague's lash. General Merritt, who was defeated in his own home district, as delegate to the Syracuse convention, by Tom Murphy's money, invested for that purpose, with the knowledge of Grant, submits to the outrage and wears the yoke. General Palmer, who was one of the bold leaders of the Syracuse bolters, and who promised much before election, is silent as death. General Cochrane, who talked himself hoarse protesting to the shoddy convention against Conkling's and Murphy's usurpations, quietly surrenders to the enemy. Mr. Mudgett, who boldly arraigned Senator Conkling before the Syracuse convention, seems to have retired to private life. Mr. Waldo Hutchings, Mr. Daniel D. Conover, Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Sinclair Tousey and Mr. Gridley, whose combined words and acts made the bolters' convention at Syracuse seem a noble protest against the most deliberate outrage that was ever perpetrated by a deliberate assembly upon the people's delegates, have all been lulled into a quiet submission by the false idea that they will be credited at Washington hereafter with patriotic motives for not executing in good faith the declaration which they publicly proclaimed at Syracuse with so much unction, "Honesty is the best policy."

A general feeling of protest has been expressed by most of the officers of the government who have been obliged to submit to this robbery, especially those whose salaries are small, whose duties are arduous, and who have families to support. But it is demanded upon the principle adopted by the highwayman—"your money or your life"—submit and pay up or off goes your head.

OHIO NEWS.

AKRON is building a $40,000paper mill.

THE squirrel shooting season has opened briskly.

THERE are 700,000 head of cattle in the State.

WOOSTER has a new gas works in full and satisfactory operation.

MANSFIELD'S picked nines are still wielding the base ball bats.

CADIZ is agitating the building of a railway from Wheeling to that point.

THE *States and Union* reports a healthy exhibit of Ashland county finances.

SHEEP killing dogs have been plying their vocaton vigorously of late in Vayne county.

BELMONT county courts have seven hundred cases to dispose of during the present term.

GUERNSEY county folks are being terribly torn up mentally over the freals of a wild panther.

DR. WARFIELD, an old citizen and leading physician of Barnesville, died recently at that place.

JOHN H. HUNTER is to be hanged at Akron on the 20th. inst., unless his sentence is commuted.

BARNESVILLE has taken warning from the recent Northwestern conflagration and invested in a new fire engine.

WHILE Cincinnati pays nearly as much for its coal as for its potatoes, Cadz has plenty of it at seven and eight cents.

CHEESE is considered a legal tender in Revenna; 64,000 pounds of it having been wagoned to that place in one week lately.

THE Wayne county *Democrat* takes issue with the last census report, hich states the population of Wooster as 5,416, whereas a late ennumeration for school purposes gives it 7,271.

MARION county has had its full share of the late drought, and now *The Democratic Mirror* is poetically thankful that "rain, blessed rain, has pattered a welcome refrain to the suffering wheat," an operation it had refrined from doing ever since before seed time.

Uterine Diseases.

By this term we understand those diseases peculiar to females, such as obstructions, irregularities, cessations, derangements, immoderations, and disorders which are so common, and which exercise such a powerful influence in the destruction of female health.

It is all important that the physician should be able to discriminate closely between these affections, as some of them are directly opposite in the nature, and each requires a specific treatment different from the other, a mistake in which would be dangerous and perhaps fatal.

That the urine in these disorders is of a peculiar character and quality, every physician in this way knows, and can at once perceive the difference between these excesses and the deficiencies.

And in treating these complaints especially, he must keep in mind these pathological differences, and prescribe such remedies as will check up the excessive or restore the diminished secretions; remove the morbid conditions, and reinvigorate the whole system.

The good effect of this kind of treatment will be observed in a very short time, and as a general thing the patient recovers entirely in a few weeks.

We have had hundreds of these cases where the good effects of our remedies were observable in a very few weeks. The dull, languid expression of the eyes begin to disappear, the dark-colored circle beneath them gradually lessened, the skin became more natural, the complexion improved, the appetite returned, the strength increased, the palpitation ceased, the nervousness wore off, the shortness of breath became less troublesome, the puffed face was no longer observed, and the disposition became less irritable and more cheerful, and the general health entirely restored.

Many of these changes are among the first signs of improvement, after commencing the treatment.

Afflicted women, brighten your hopes and try our remedies.

Our daily practical observation enable us to determine the precise conditions of the system in every case, and to prescribe the appropriate remedy in every disease.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

Don't Wait for a Cold

To go way of itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying Cough, that Bronchitis or Consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your Cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, and for healing and strengthening the surfaces of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere. M-W-S&W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

MEDICINE CHESTS.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

A superior assortment of Medicine Chests suitable for Families and Steamboats. These chests are carefully put up, filled with the purest Medicines, such as are frequently used in families and on steamboats, and accompanying each chest is furnished a book giving full and complete directions how and for what complaints the medicines are to be used. Families in the country, remote from a physician, should never be without one of these chests. Sold at the lowest prices at

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Diamond and Market street.

MOSHER MAGNETIC MINERAL SPRING WATER, received this day, 20 cases of this Celebrated Spring Water. Also, constantly on hand, at the lowest Prices,

CONGRESS WATER,
From the Empire, Congress and High Rock Springs.
FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,
GETTYSBURG SPRING WATER,
MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.

All of which are guaranteed Pure and Fresh.

PURE WINES, PURE WINES.

A large and complete assortment of Pure Wines for medicinal purposes, at

JOS. FLEMING'S, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The Bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE, Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave. (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants.

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy29:1ww

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medictine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "*JOB MOSES*" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell here. no15:d&w.

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sep23:es&W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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FOR RESTORING GREY HAIR

To its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition all turn the hair grey; either of them disposes it to fall off prematurely, and either effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. DR. AYER'S consummate skill has produced an antidote for these deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His HAIR VIGOR sometimes reproduces lost hair, and always restores to faded and gray hair its natural color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. The comparative few bald and gray heads that we now see, are those who have not discovered the virtues of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR for renewing the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is often the product of his art. If you are disfigured, or made old, austere and ugly, by gray hair, restore its youthful color, and with it your features to their original softness and agreeable expression.

As an elegant dressing for beautifying the hair, it has no superior.

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B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
Wholesale Agents.

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ON THE LINE OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

A LAND GRANT OF

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Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America

3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the

State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley.

NOW FOR SALE, for cash or long credit.

These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

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2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

Soldiers of the late war are entitled to a

FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,

within Railroad limits, equal to a direct bounty of $400.

Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere.

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Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. co.
sep4-M&W-3m. Omaha, Neb.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Persons Who Are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, can create a new growth by its use.

It is the best HAIR DRESSING in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

Price $1.00. For sale by all druggists.

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B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FOR SALE—THE UNdersigned, executors of the estate of John Edmond, dec'd, will offer at private sale in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., two tracts of land, to wit: one containing about 133 acres, adjoining lands of Joseph McClarren and Richard Deemer and others, on which are erected excellent buildings of all kinds; the other containing about 53 acres, adjoining lands of James Scott's heirs, and Walker's heirs, on Mountour's Run. Enquire of P. L. Hall, Robinson township, or Jeremiah Meek, Executor Moon township, near Sharon church. oct21-4tw

NOTICE—TO THE HEIRS AND LEgal Representatives of Michael Ranck late of East Earl Township, Lancaster County Pa., deceased. You are hereby notified to be and appear in the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, to be held on the 20th day of November, 1871 at 10 o'clock, A. M. to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of Michael Ranck deceased, at the valuation thereof, made by an inquest held thereon, and confirmed by said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.

oct 21:3tw F. MYERS, Sheriff.

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Smoking Tobacco

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FACTORY NO. 1

3d District of Maryland.

SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THE INSCRIPTION.

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The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision.

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$60.000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

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1524 REGULAR MONTHLY

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To be drawn MONDAY, Nov. 27th, 1871.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 Each in Greenbacks

Two prizes $1,000 Five prizes $500 Tenprizes $100 EACH IN GREENBACKS.

Whole Number of Cash Gifts, 1,000.

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600. One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. Five Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chains, worth $300 each. Five Gold American Watches, worth $125 each. Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each. 800 Gold and Silver Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $200 each. Ladies' Gold Lorgnine Chains, Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Silver Plated Castors, Solid Silver and Double Plated Table and Teaspoons, Ivory Handled Dinner Knives, Silver Plated Dinner Forks, Silver Vest Chains, Photograph Albums, Ladies' Gold Breastpins and Ear-rings, Gent's Gold Breastpins, Shirt Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Finger-rings, Gold Pens, (Silver extension) etc.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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OFFICE, 101 W. 5th street. oct21

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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

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nov2:8teodd&2tw 805 Broadway, N. Y.

THE OLD WORLD.

AUSTRIA.

The New Cabinet.

VIENNA, November 4.—The new Ministry is not yet definitely constituted, but the following state is generally believed to be accurate:

President, with the portfolio of the Interior—Baron Von Kellerperg.
Finance—Holzgethan.
Worship—Destermaier.
Justice—Chlimetzky.
Commerce—Depelener.
War—Schoel.
Agriculture—Gracholski.

The new President has declared that the policy which compelled the retirement of Rhenwart will be vigorously pursued. Some of its friends having been deceived by stories of compromises, it is contemplated that the Diets of Bohemia, Moravia, Carniola, Upper Austria and Gallicia, will be dissolved as soon as the Government is definitely settled.

SPAIN.

Revolutionary Plot Discovered in Paris.

LONDON, November 4.—The *Telegraph* prints a special dispatch from Paris that a plot against the Government of Spain had been discovered in that city.

Another Sensation Brewing.

MADRID, November 4.—It is believed that an attack on the Government by the Republicans under the lead of Senor Zorrilla, will be made in the Cortes, during the coming week, on the subject-manner of dealing with the International Society. Senors Zorrilla and Sagosta are widely at variance on this point, the latter supporting the government heartily. The commise between Sagosta and Zorrilla, which has up to this time been discussed, looked forward to among the conservative Republicans, is now thought to be impossible, as the agitation of the treatment of the Internationals is sure to produce a complete rupture.

Tax on Coupons.

MADRID, November 5.—The Sub Committee of the Cortes have agreed to report favorably on the proposed tax on coupons of Spanish bonds.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Degradation of an Incompetent Officer.

NEW YORK, November 4.—A letter from Florence says, as a result of the Court of Inquiry held at Spezzia, Captain Stevens was suspended from the command of the Sebastierre and Captain Creighton will arrive in a few days to succeed to the post of that officer of that vessel and take her home. Captain Stevens will return in the vessel he lately commanded, to answer to the Department for the charge made against him of a gross blunder in navigation. Several officers of vessels are now in Florence.

WASHBURNE'S PRESENT.

An Agreeable Occasion.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Letters from Paris say that the offering to Washburne, on Thursday was a very agreeable affair The dinner and tea services of fine silver were a product of American mines and American manufacture were presented by a large number of American gentlemen. Appropriate addresses were delivered, to which Washburne replied in a few graceful remarks during the course of which he complimented Col. Hoffman and other members of his diplomatic household.

THE BOHEMIAN DIET.

The Emperor Puts His Foot Down Firmly.

PRAGUE, November 4.—In the Bohemian Diet a rescript was read emphasizing the supremacy of the Empire. The Emperor declares that these general laws can only be altered in the manner prescribed in the General Constitution, and warns the Diet against any attempt to falsify or disregard them. He exhorts Bohemia to send her usual representatives to the Reichsrath, declaring at the same time that a failure or refusal to do this will involve the greatest political consequences.

GERMANY.

The War Fund Bill Passed.

BERLIN, November 4.—The Reichstag to-day passed the war fund bill. During the debate prior to its passage Bismarck defended the necessity, in the present aspect of the European affairs, of strengthening the country by thus empowering the Emperor to act promptly and freely under any adverse and threatening circumstances that may arise. The passage of the bill, which is recommended in the Emperor's address, would leave His Majesty unfettered, and would virtually place Russia in a position to act either upon the offensive or defensive. No complications are at present apparent.

BERLIN, November 2.—The Working-men's Committee of this city, have summoned a congress of workmen to meet here on the 19th inst. The object of the meeting is to organize a general strike for a reduction of the daily term of labor to nine hours, and for a general increase of wages.

The subscriptions to the Chicago Relief Fund received at the Bourse to date, amount to 20,500 thalers.

FRANCE.

Hugo Pleads in Vain for Rochefort.

PARIS, November 5.—Victor Hugo has made a second visit to Thiers to procure the pardon of Henri Rochefort. The President received him kindly, but declined to interfere.

The Communist, Quesnel, has been convicted of firing buildings in Paris, and sentence to death.

TURKEY.

The Sultan and the Christians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—Monsignore Nances, the Papal envoy, left the Capital having failed to obtain any guarantees from the Sultan in regard to the status of Catholic subjects in Turkey. The Sublime Porte persistently refused to discuss the condition of its Christian subjects.

BELGIUM.

Relief for America.

BRULSELS, November 5.—The Belgian Government has forwarded twenty thousand francs to America for the relief of Belgian settlers in Wisconsin, who have suffered by the forest fires. The government has also opened subscriptions of voluntary contributions for the same object.

CHICAGO.

Gov. Palmer Orders an Investigation into the Killing of Gen. Grosvenor.

The publication here of the letter of Gov. Palmer to Attorney General Bushnell requesting him to present the facts in the killing of General Thomas W. Grosvenor to the Grand Jury of Cook county has created a sensation. Very good authority denies the right of the Governor to initiate such proceedings, unless the State's Attorney should first refuse to present the matter to the Grand Jury, but on the other hand Governor Palmer is recoguized as a lawyer of ability, and is not likely to make a mistake. It is charged by the friends of General Sheridan that Palmer is unfriendly to him, and has taken this opportunity to do him an injury. At any rate Sheridan seems the least disturbed of anybody about the matter.

Governor Palmer in his letter reviews the evidence before the Coroner's Jury wherein it was shown that Mayor Mason requested Lieutenant General Sheridan to preserve order in the city, and that the latter authorized Colonel F. T. Sherman to raise a regiment of militia, and that several companies were so organized and acted under orders issued by Colonel Sherman, and that the young man Treat was acting under such orders when he shot General Grosvenor, and is guiltless of any offense. The Governor says, in conclusion, that no one will pretend that the power to raise, organize and employ troops, or to call the organized militia of the States into service, pertains to the office of Lieutenant General in the army of the United States, nor will it be easy to find defenders for the opinion. If it should be expressed that the Mayor of a city can either exercise or impart such power to another, and I will not with you discuss the dangers and deceptive theory of necessity or emergency that has been so often insisted upon to justify acts of lawless usurpation. It is answer enough that the Constitution of the State has not entrusted the Mayors of its cities, or military officers, the delicate duty of determining when its forces may be called into service, or its laws be suspended. If these conclusions are correct, I think you will perceive that it is now the duty of the Governor and the Attorney General, and of all other officers of the State to exert themselves to see that the laws are enforced against all the parties concerned in these illegal and dangerous acts. It is not necessary in determining upon the line of duty to be adopted, to enquire whether the Mayor of Chicago, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, F. T. Sherman and his associates, and subordinates, who were the agents by which the death of Thos. W. Grosvener was produced; in assuming powers they did not possess; and that while free government endorses it, it cannot be conferred upon them, were influenced by proper or improper motives or purposes. They assumed to suspend the operation of the Constitution and laws of the State, and substitute in their stead the law of military force, to be defined and applied by themselves. Governor Palmer concludes by saying: I have to request that you, in conjunction with the State's Attorney of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, will bring all the facts before the Grand Jury of Cook county.

POLITICAL.

The Enthusiastic Meeting at Cooper Institute on Thursday Night.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The meeting at Cooper Institute last night was the most enthusiastic and respectable assemblage that has been witnessed in this city for many years. Hundreds of eminent citizens occupied the platform. Every profession and rank of life was represented. Clergymen and politicians sat side by side. Thousands were compelled to go away for want of standing room in the hall. During the delivery of the speeches the attacks upon the ring evoked the most tumultuous cheering. The platform was hung with the ensigns of the nation, and in the center, over the speaker's chair, was the inscription, "What we are going to do about it." When the first speaker, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, was introduced, he commenced as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS—Before proceeding with my own discourse, I have been requested to read the following. It is anonymous in its very import as you will see:

Will you be so kind as to read the following notice at the great meeting to be held at Cooper Institute to-night:

The citizens of New York are respectfully invited to attend the political funeral of Wm. M. Tweed on Tuesday the 14th of November (laughter and applause) at the new county court house. The exercises will be conducted by Archbishop O'Conor (immense applause and laughter) with seventy aide assistants. The services will commence by singing that grand old hymn of Dr. Watts' "Believing we rejoice to see the curse removed." (Cheers and laughter.)

At the conclusion of singing the hymn an eloquent discourse will be pronounced by Rev. Edward Perrepont (applause) from that most appropriate text "Lord, by this time he stinketh. (Cheers and laughter.) This congregation is respectfully invited to attend.

Mr. Choate put the audience in the best of good humor during his speech. Referring to the contest between Messrs. Bradley and O'Brien, he said he thought the Pullman candidate of the Greeley Republicans had no more chance of going to the State Senate than had William M. Tweed to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

Excitement Over the Election.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., November 3.—The excitement over the city election which occurs on Tuesday, is very great, and serious trobles are apprehended.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Raid on the Rumsellers—Discovery of Valuable Gold Placers—Indignation on Account of High Railroad Tariff—Whereabouts of Brigham Young and Orson Hyde Still a Mystery.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, November 3.—The police to-day made a descent on several drinking saloons, for selling liquor without having paid the municipal license of $300 per month. The places were closed, and the proprietors summoned to appear to-morrow before police Judge Clinton.

Hon. Tom Fitch delivered a lecture tenight at Provo, on the subject: "The Pacific coast the future empire of the West."

There is considerable excitement in regard to the discovery of rich gold quartz in Bingham Canon. The assays reached as high as two thousand dollars per ton. There are extremely important suits at Provo as to the ownership of the mines in Tintic.

There is great indignation among the miners and the mine owners in regard to the high freight tariffs on the Union Pacific Railroad. Hundreds of freight cars run East empty every day rather than carry the ore of Utah at any profits to the shippers.

There have been no more arrests and there is not the slightest apprehension of trouble. Nothing has been heard from Brigham to-day or the Apostle Orson Hyde.

YELLOW JACK.

Mortality in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 3. — Four deaths from yellow fever during the last twenty-four hours.

OBITUARY

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., November 5.—Col. David Stanton, Auditor General elect of this State died suddenly at his residence in this place this morning at one o'clock. He had been suffering for a a day or two with neuralgia in the face, causing him much pain. Last evening about seven o'clock he injected a small quantity of morphine into his arm for the purpose of quieting the pain, which had become very severe, and was much relieved. Sleep ensued, from which his wife found it impossible to rouse him, and she called for assistance. Drs. Jackson, McKearney, Winans and Reed, were summoned, and used every effort to bring about a reaction, without permanent avail. He finally expired at the hour above stated. It is the opinion of the physicians that in making the injection of morphine, he punctured a blood vessel, which, owing to the peculiar state of his system, was the immediate cause of the fatal and distressing event He was in the forty-second year of his age.

Brig. Gen. Wellington H. Ent.

BLOOMBURG, PA., November 5.—Brig. General Wellington H. Ent, of the Sixth Reserves died to-day.

Hon. Hiram Dennis.

UTICA, November 5—Hon. Hiram Dennis, for many years Judge of the Supreme Court, and Presiding Judge of the late Court of Appeals, died to-day aged seventy-two.

MEXICO.

Little Change in the Situation—The Rebels Still Hold Saltillo—General Trevino's Brother Dead—Cortina Preparing to Assail Navanjo.

NEW YORK, November 4.—A telegram from Mexico, dated November 2, states that the situation was not meterially changed. General Trevino had remained outside of Saltillo. His army force was equal to an attack on the town, but his supply of artillery was insufficient. Saltillo is declared still in a state of siege. General Martinez was on the opposite side of Saltillo. His communication with the interior was persistently continued.

General Cerillo asked of the Government a reinforcement of artillery, but his correspondence was captured and published.

Isadora Trevino, Governor elect of Coahuila, died in the camp of General Trevino, from the effects of hardship and exposure. He had just joined the revolutionary party.

Corona is reported as marching to take command of the government forces.

The cattle stealing is ended on the line of the Rio Grande The cattle thieves are in the service of Cartino, who is preparing to assail Navanjo.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S HEGIRA.

The Mormon Chief Bids a Final Adieu to His Misguided Clan.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 4.—A well-known Mormon writing from Beaver under date of October 31, says brother Brigham arrived here this morning, and after resting about five hours, left for St. George on the southern border of the territory. He was escorted by twelve mounted men of the Navoo legion. "I am told," says the writer, "that he bade a final adieu to Salt Lake City. This movement of brother Brigham is greatly agitating the minds of people hereabouts.

The Mormon press have made no response to the published fact that polygamy in Utah was utterly disavowed and condemned by the Mormon authorities, until six months after the passage of the Territorial act against adultery and lascivious cohabitation. The act was approved March 6, 1852. The Revelation of polygamy is said to have been made August 29, 1852. This overthrows completely the charge that the United States Court here was wrong in allowing a verdict under that act against polygamists, on the ground that the act was passed by a polygamist legislature—hence the interest to punish polygamists.

A $20,000,000 STEAL.

Prominent South Carolina Official Implicated.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The *World* says: There are more extraordinary rumors in circulatin concerning the issue of bonds in the State of South Carolina. Suspicions are entertained that there has been such an overissue as to absolutely endanger the solvency of the State. It is stated that a bank note company of this city printed twenty million dollars in bonds which have passed into the possession of Mr. Krept, a State financial agent, and that several members of the State government are in this city and that other prominent South Carolinians are here watching their proceedings. Governor Scott is said to have admitted the printing of these bonds, but does not state the object of their issue. It is also alleged that many of the State officials are implicated in the misappropriation of monies. State that it is believed that this fraudulent issue of twenty millions has been negotiated and the money missapplied.

MICHIGAN.

Building Materials, Farming Utensils and Money Still Needed for the Sufferers—Sufficient Clothing on Hand.

DETROIT, November 4.—The Michigan State Relief Committee have published a circular stating that the contributions of clothing from all parts of the country for the relief of the sufferers by fire in this state, have been so generous that the stock now on hand and in transit will fully meet the wants of the sufferers. What is still needed are building materials, farming utensils and provisions or money for these purposes.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Mineral Ridge, O.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—The dry goods store of Wm. Leavitt & Co., at Minerae Ridge, Ohio, was consumed by fire on Thursday. Loss, $20,000. Insurance, $5,000 in the North American of Philadelphia; $6,000 in the International of New York, and $5,000 in the Sun of Cleveland.

SMALL POX IN PHILADELPHIA.

Fourteen Deaths a Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Lovember 4.—The Board of Health reports an average of fourteen deaths per day from small pox, duriug the week—a slight increase over the week previous.

THE SOUTH.

Colored Hegirists for Liberia.

FORT MONTOE, VA., November 4.—Two hundred colored emigrants arrived to-day, from the interior of the State, and took passage on board the Edith and Rose for Liberia.

Still Another Radical Thief.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 4.—Collector Robb, has returned, and is in charge of the Custom House. A bill has been found in the United States Court against him for Embezzlement and aiding in conspiracy to defraud the Government. He has given bail for his appearance at trial.

Yellow Jack.

CHARLESTON, SC., November 4.—There were two deaths by yellow fever to-day.

Message of Georgia's New Governor.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Acting Governor Conly's message, read to-day, says nothing about an election. He hopes there will be no ground for further reconstruction, promises retrenchment says he cannot now tell of the disposition of State bonds, urges an investigation and the execution of the laws, promises to use the pardoning power sparingly, and advocates free education, but opposes mixed schools, and urges that the obligations of the State be faithfully met.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Division at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 3.—The Grand Division of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors held their annual meeting in this city this city this week. A number of delegates were present from the West and South.

A Mutual Life Insurance Association, for the benefit of the Brotherhood, was organized and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Grand Chief Conductor, J. N. Hoeges, West Virginia; Assistant Grand Chief Conductor, George H. Gill, Maryland; Grand Recording Secretary and Treasurer, James Packard, Illinois.

NEW YORK CITY.

Ingersoll.

Yesterday several of Ingersoll's friends called on Sheriff Brennan, and told him they had expected Ingersoll back during the day, but he had not yet arrived They then submitted the names of several persons who proposed to become Ingersoll's bondsmen, and the Sheriff pronouncing these satisfactory, it was promised that Ingersoll should be produced at the Sheriff's office this morning. Then, unless the bondsmen should decline to become securities for the defendant's appearance on trial, he will be released.

POLITICAL.

Fred Douglass for Assembly in New York.

ROCHESTER, November 4.—Fred Douglass was unanimously nominated, this evening, at the Republican Convention, for Assembly.

Grant's Despotism in the South.

(From the Charleston (S. C.) Deutche Zeitung.)

President Grant has issued a proclamation, in which he says that in South Carolina, in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester and Chesterfied, unlawful combinations exist which cannot be put down by the local authorities, and warns the people—the "Ku Klux"—to disperse within five days, to give up their arms and disguises, and to return to their homes as peaceful citizens, otherwise the aforesaid counties will be declared under martial law.

Now as in the aforesaid counties the greatest peace has prevailed for many months past, and no more unlawful acts have been committed than in any other counties of the whole United States, the citizens of these counties did not really know what to make of General Grant's proclamation, as no unlawful combination whatever existed. As the peaceful citizens had no idea whatever of unjustly accusing themselves of sedition by delivering up their arms Grant has of course proclaimed martial law among them, and thus gagged the only few Democratic counties in the State—the City of Charleston being also Democratic, although the County of Charleston is not. These few counties being gagged, Grant looks upon his reelection in South Carolina as all but secure. If he can now only find some good excuse for proclaiming martial law in the City of Charleston, then would the wishes of his heart be fulfilled, as far as South Carolina is concerned. In order to give him a good excuse for this, already are the Radicals at work to throw aside the recent election for Mayor. They protest against the result, and are trying all sorts of tricky devices to keep General Wagner from taking his seat in November next. We hope that our advocates are in a position to throw these pretences aside, for Wagner was legally elected by a clear majority of nearly 800 votes.

The Old Democratic "Carry-all."

Carl Schurz's eloquent appeals to the Western and Southern Democrats to abandon their old party wreck and try a new and more liberal organization, with the anti-Grant Republicans, calls out this response from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which, speaking in parable, thus discourseth:

For all its age and battered condition, the old Democratic carry-all is yet a vehicle. It ain't much for show. It ain't a fine and stylish vehicle. It ain't a gilt-edged chariot. But it'll go. It has wheels and a tongue; and if we could get a couple of good wheel horses, and stop the mouth of that infernal old baby down there in Georgia, we think there is some safe traveling in it even as it is. At all events, we see no other vehicle in sight except our little friend, Grant's new-fangled coach-and-six, with the bob tail ponies, and that doesn't suit us. Therefore, we don't mean to get out of our carry-all and take it afoot over an unknown country. Nor can we stop to help Carl Schurz make a new vehicle. We do not pretend to say that he will fail. We do not promise that his vehicle will not be stout and safe. We don't even know but that we shall be glad enough to be taken into it in case our old carry-all breaks down. But, for the present, it seems to us best to stick to the cussed old critter, and try and make it do. We'll take our chance at a run-and-jump if Carl Sthur'z new draw catches up and is likely to get too far ahead of us. The old Georgia baby is a mighty nuisance, and we have two or three big brats here in Kentucky that keep up more noise than there's any use for. But when we get the horses hitched and started and the old carry all begins to rattle along as if the wildcats were after it, they'll shut up like little men. So here's luck to Schurz—for we wish him well—and here's confusion to the coach-and-six with the bob-tailed ponies—and here' our best endeavors for the old carry-all, till it breaks down or goes to smash!

"A-shoutin' the happy land of Canaan."

VARIETIES.

AN indignant Kentucky wife offered to swap her bigamous husband for a sewing machine.

A SOUTH CAROLINA paper disrespectfully calls its paragraphs of North Carolina news, "tar drops."

"JOHN, did you ever bet on a horse-race?" "No, but I have seen my sister Bet on our old mare."

THE coalition ticket arranged by the two political parties for the coming Chicago election, is known as the "Union Fire Ticket."

TIGHT pataloons, it is said will come into fashion again, and our men of shape and talent therefore may begin to overhaul their old clothes.

BUTTER was first made for a cosmetic, and was once used for illuminating purposes. It was not known as an assistant in despatching bread, much, if any, before the Christian Era.

FIFTY THOUSAND dollars and all expenses paid is the inducement offered Miss Kellogg to sing in California twenty-eight nights.

IT is expressly stated for public belief that a citizen of Richmond, blind in one eye for three years, was lately kicked by a horse, and the sight of the eye was restored.

A TENNESSEE girl broke an arm on the eve of her wedding-day, but pluckily went through the ceremony with her arm in a sling at the appointed hour.

GEN. GRANT is now employing his leisure time in preparing a text book for schools and colleges. It is entitled "Grant's Speaker, or the Standard American Orator." Orders received at the White House.—N. O. Times.

Chicago families of three persons receive daily a peck of potatoes, three pounds of pork, one pound of sugar, one pound of cheese, three loaves of bread, one pound of crackers, one bar of soap, one cabbage, and two quarts of onions.

AT a New Haven church, an intoxicated man in the gallery listened intently while the soprano sung a solo, and after she had finished he stood up on the seat, waved his hat, and shouted "Bully for you!" to the consternation of the audience.

AMONG the curious social facts developed by the census statistics is the appearance on the rolls of Pennsylvania of one family with seven pairs of twins, one family with six pairs, and another family with four pairs. The mother of the last group had six other children, and was only thirty-eight years old.

A CALIFORNIA boot-black stands a fair chance of going into history beside the widow with the mite. Advertising that he should give the proceeds of a day's work to the Chicago sufferers, the young gamin did not lay down his brush from sun-rise to sunset, and forwarded twenty-five dollors the next day to the relief fund.

MR. SAYLOR, of Vermont, has brought suit against Mr. Page, his neighbor, for giving his family the small pox. The Louisville Courier-Journal is of the opinion that Page might make as good a thing of it by bringing suit agaist Saylor's family for taking the small-pox from him without his permission.

THE advantages of life insurance are shown in a pamphlet issued by an English company in the following lines:

When poor pa died and went to heaven,
What grief mama endured;
But ah! that grief was soon assuaged.
For pa he was insured;
And when ma went there, oh, how funny!
The office paid her all the money.

THE society writer in the New York Evening Mail says: "Positive colors are no longer worn on the streets by our belles. Rustling silks of every shade of brown and curious grays and greens give the avenue on Sunday the appearance of a path through some great forest in the late autumn."

THE loss of life in Persia from cholera, pestilence and famine has been frightful. Of the 129,000 inhabitants of Meschad, the capital of Khorasan, two-thirds perished from hunger and disease in the course of July last, while the remaining third fled, and were mostly captured by roving troops of Turkomans and Afghans, and led into slavery. At other places cholera carried off great numbers of people.

IT is announced that the owner of the American horse Harry Bassett will refuse to run him against the English horse Sterling in Great Britain. He will, however, run Bassett against Sterling 1½ miles, equal weights, for $50,000 a side, or a larger amount, and allow $10,000 for the race to come off at Saratoga next summer. He will also agree to make a second match for a similar sum at two miles or two mile heats, as the owner of Sterling may prefer, to run over the same course.

A REMARKABLE illustration of the power of modern science to wrest spoils from the depth of the ocean is now afforded at Galle Head on the Irish coast, off which point the Crescent City sunk some months ago. The diving operations have been so conducted that $10,032 in specie have been recovered, together with four hundred and sixty bales of cotton, valued at $55 per vale. It is expected that the whole of a valuable cargo, both specie and cotton, will be recovered.

NAPHTHA has recently been used in Russia as fuel on board steamboats, and it is stated the engine worked as well as if coal had been employed, while the amount of naphtha required was much smaller. It is asserted that twenty pounds of naphtha will produce as much heat as forty pounds of coal. Naphtha is found in large quantities in the regions of Caucasus, where it sold very cheap. This class of fuel, it is reported, will be used on the railroads running through the districts bordering on the Caucasus, and on the steamboats plying on the Volga.

IN Philadephia a night or two ago a dozen young fellows stepped up to the bar and ordered their favorite beverages. While the bar-keeper was filling out the different prescriptions a stranger entered, and, walking briskly up to the counter, exclaimed, "Give me some Bourbon." Now in front of that stranger hung a mirror, and into that mirror one of the jolly fellows chanced to glance. Without waiting to "fold up their tents," the entire company took to their heels, so that when the "drinks" were ready the drinkers were absent. One glance at the stranger's face explained matters to the astounded bar-keeper, and at last accounts the small-pox patient was helping himself to his Bourbon.

MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT, an estimable and accomplished lady, well and favorably known to many of our citizens, will give readings from Shakespeare and other authors, at the parlor of the Burnet House, on Friday and Saturday, the 3d and 4th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Blunt has read not only in this country, but in the principal cities of Europe, and everywhere has had large and admiring audiences. We trust that the cultivation and taste of this city will give her an equally cordial reception, for we know that she is worthy of it. The gifted lady, who is a daughter of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," made her debut upon the English stage as "Lady Macbeth," but for some reason soon retired to private life again. She is a sister of Mrs. George H. Pendleton.—Cin. Enquirer.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatmen to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your genera health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation o the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you fee listless, moping, tired of company, of life! Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody Does any little thing make you start or jump? I your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of you eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as brigh Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? D you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are you spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancho-y? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, you knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defi ant, energetic, persevering, successful busines men are always those whose generative organs are n perfect health. You never hear such men com plain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, insanity, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity i heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE,

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, stablished upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelpia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DEATH ON THE RAILWAY.

Accident in the Penn Street Yard—A Brakeman has his Thigh Crushed from his Body.

Yesterday at noon an accident occurred in the yard of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railway which resulted in the death of a man named Charles Bruff, a brakeman in the employ of the Company. The unfortunate young man was engaged in making the coupling of a car with a train, which was making up, prepartory to starting for the West. He had hold of the link of the moving car, and was walking along with it as it moved, when as he was passing over the plank way erected over Duquesne way, his foot caught in a hole, and tripping, he fell across the track. The wheels passed over his right thigh, crushing it to a jelly, and coming nearly separating it from the body. As soon as possible young Bruff was taken from his terrible position in a fainting condition, and removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, in the Twelfth ward. The physician of the road, Dr. Buchanan, was sent for, but on examination of the wounded member, found that there was no chance for the recovery of the patient, and for that reason decided not to amputate the leg. Mr. Bruff bore the shock with wonderful fortitude, never even groaning under the extreme pain which he must have felt. He requested the physicians in attendance, before he was taken from the yard, to amputate but they concluded it would not be advisable. His death occurred at five o'clock last evening.

The deceased was very popular with his fellow employees, and their regret at his being thus suddenly cut off in his health and vigor is very deeply felt. He was a son of Colonel Bruff, a resident of Salem, Ohio, who was, during the war, commander of the 125th Ohio volunteeas. A telegram was sent him yesterday, giving him a brief description of the sad occurrence.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Child Instantly Killed.

Yesterday morning a fatal accident occurred at Brushton, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which a little girl of twelve years, named Annie O'Leary, daughter of Mr. John O'Leary, in the glass business in this city, came to her death. It appears that yesterday morning Annie left her home at Torrens station, in company with an old lady named McCormick, to go to a church, some distance away, to attend the baptism of an infant. They had walked as far as Brushton, when the second Pacific express train west came along. Mrs. McCormick ran across the track in front of the engine in safety, and the little girl started to follow her, but was struck by the locomotive and thrown some distance from the track, killing her instantly. The train was stopped and the dead body taken up and brought to East Liberty, where it was lying at the last accounts. The father was sent for and went to the place to perform the sad duties of the occasion. There is no blame whatever to be attached to the engineer and fireman of the locomotive, as they could do nothing whatever to prevent an accident so suddenly precipitated by the unfortunate child's own action. The little girl is described as having been a peculiarly beautiful and interesting child, and her terrible death will be greatly lamented.

JUDGEMENT DAY.

Postmasters and Counterfeiters coming to Grief.

In the United States district court yesterday morning sentences were passed in two cases by Judge McCandless.

The first was that of Northop R. Kemp, who was convicted on two charges—one for opening a letter while postmaster at a town in Luzerne county, and the other for forging pension vouchers. On the first he was sentenced to an imprisonment of ten years in the Western penitentiary. This is the least sentence the law allows in a case of this kind; and in consideration of the long term of inprisonment, the court suspended sentence on the second charge.

The other case was that of Van Kennedy, the young man who was found guilty of attempting to pass a ten-dollar counterfeit note of the Poughkeepsie bank at Van Ulma's second-hand store on Penn street. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of five years in the penitentiary and five hundred dollars fine—the minimum in a case of this kind.

Both prisoners were remanded to jail preparatory to being taken to their new quarters.

Funeral of Col. David Stanton.

The funeral of the late Col. David Stanton, Auditor General elect of the State, took place from the Presbyterian church, Laurel avenue and Broadway, New Brighton, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. An immense assemblage gathered at the late residence of deceased, and the business houses in the town were closed during the obsequies. The Medical Association of Beaver county, of which he had been a member was in attendance; and previous to the religious exercises which were conducted by Rev. Critchlon assisted by Revs. Deems, Williams and Lowry, and which were very impressive, Dr. Aimans read a series of resolvtions adopted by the society. All political and religious differences were dropped and the remains were followed to the Cemetery, amid the tolling of bells and general mourning by large numbers from the borough and the adjoining towns, besides prominent citizens from this city. Among others present were Capt. McClelland M. C. Lawrence; Maj. Errett chairman of the Republican State Committee and Surveyor General elect; Col. R. B. Breath. The pall bearers were Drs. Joseph H. Dicksin and James E. Jackson, Captains C. K. Chamberlain, George S. Barker and W. McClelland, M. C. and Mr. R. E. Hoops.

THE undersigned, in addition to the amounts heretofore acknowledged (eight hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty cents), have received, under Bishop Kerfoot's pastoral letter, and forwarded to Chicago for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire, the following sums: From St. Paul's church, Erie, ninety dollars; from Trinity church, New Castle, twelve dollars and sixty-three cents. Total, one hundred and two dollars and sixty-three cents.

JOSEPH H HILL,
MALCOLM HAY.

THE Committee of the Ladies Relief Association of this city have returned rom Chicago, where they had gone for the purpose of making a personal investigation of the extent of the devastation and distress that prevails there. Their report contains no information of importance which has not already been published.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

DANVILLE is building an opera house.

HOLLIDAYSBURGH has a fine new stone jail.

DEER are very plenty in Monroe county this season.

BELLEFONTE growls over 36 mills borough tax.

OIL city councils will permit no more wooden buildings.

BRADFORD county is selling its butter fifteen cents a pound.

A NEW bridge is being erected over the Clarion at Ridgeway, Elk county.

S. R. MASON has bought the Pittsburgh and Erie Canal at Sheriff's sale for 3,100.

HANOVER appears to feel favored when peripatetic Italians grind out music for it.

FRANKLIN has a new Cemetery and the citizens are competing lively for choice lots.

FORTY thousand dollars for a ninety barrel well is the latest quotation from Parkers Landing.

HORSE thieves are reported plenty throughout the central and eastern part of the State.

CHESTER county did not cast a single vote either for or against the Constitutional Convention.

A SCRANTON magistrate charged a man named Moran the very moderate sum of $15 for rooting out a horses tongue.

SUNBURY has the cheapest gaslight of any place in the State ontside of Pittsburgh—two dollars per thousand feet.

MERCER has adopted music as a means whereby to soothe the unruly spirit in the breasts of the borough school children.

THE *Hanover Citizen* reports a grape vine and spple tree in that place which has borne a second crop this season.

HON. HEISTER CLYMER, William H. Clemer, and F. A. Gowan, president of the Reading railroad, are expected home from Europe shortly.

THE *Review and Examiner*, (Washington county,) reports the total destruction, by incendiary fire, the farm house of John Hallam, in Amwell.

JUDGE Taylor of Hollidaysburgh, says the *Democratic Standard*, was suddenly stricken with paralysis a few days since and his recovery is doubtful.

A COUPLE of darkeys in Towana "swopped" wives recently. Up to the latest advices neither party to the singular transaction had complained of being cheated.

Suicide of Two Young Girls in Maine—They Leap into the River Together.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal Nov. 4.

About 12¾ o'clock P. M. Friday, Mr. Cyrus Cobb, who lives on Court street, just at the Auburn end of the bridge, looking from the rear window of his store and house, saw two females, apparently young ladies, sitting on the Aburn shore of the river, on the very verge of West Pitch. Mr. Cobb's daughter also noticed the girls, and thought it very strange that they should be sitting so near a very dangerous place. The more noticeable became the fact when she saw them jump up and trip lightly and carelessly down the precipitous, rocky, and slippery bank, where they removed their outer garments. After removing their outer garmeuts, including their hats, the girls retured to the spot where they had been sitting, and resumed their seats. In a few moments, not far from 1 o'clock, the train from Banger came thundering by, the track being but 200 or 300 feet from where they sat. Miss Cobb says that while the train was passing that point, she saw the girls rise, each throw her arm around the other's waist, and in this embrace, they, with apparently one consent, leaped from the shore into the Falls. Miss Cobb turned to her father: "Father, they have jumped together into the Falls."

Late in the afternoon Miss Starburd, of Auburn, and others, identified the clothing left by the suicides on the West Pitch stone, as belonging to Ada Brown, of Buckfield, and Anna Wood, of Hartford, young girls fourteen and sixteen years of age. Miss Starbird says that both girls were at her home in Hampshire, St. Auburn, Thursday evening, and appeared in excellent spirits. Anna Wood left No. 4 Bates Block on Thursday, where she had been since Saturday. When she left she said she was going to work in a gentteman's family in this city. The landlady paid her 83 cents, her due. Ada Brown worked in the Androscoggin Mill. While Miss Wood was at No. 4, Ada Brown called frequently, and Miss Brown and herself went out together several evenings. Miss Brown came here five weeks since Her father, John Brown, is a farmer residing in Buckfield. Her landlady says that Miss Wood appeared cheerful when she left her house, though she had complained of sickness, caused by eating lobsters. Miss Brown's older sister has been at work in the city and is frantic with grief. She left in the afternoon to carry the sad news to her parents. We understand that both the Wood and Brown girls were at Ida Browns room on the Bates corporation. Thursday night, reaching there at 10 P. M. Friday morning the older sister of Ada carried Ada's breakfast to her room, where both the girls then were. She left Ada with the understanding that she would be in the mill at 8½ o'clock. Ada did not go into the mill as promised. As she did not make her appearance at dinner, the older sister became alarmed, and going out learned of the suicide of two girls, who she at once surmised might be Ada and Miss Wood. The cause of the sad suicide is only conjectured as being the "old story," but will be more definitely known when there shall be an inquest held over the bodies on their discovery.

Saved Her Baby.

(From the Green Bay Courant.)

A citizen of Green Bay who passed the fire at Peshtigo, and saved himself and a woman and some children he happened to meet, by getting on a low spot of ground or in a ditch, and covering them over with wet blankets, tells this story:

They had got well covered up in this burrow, when a half frantic woman rushed along with a great bundle in her arms. She had been well dressed, but her clothes were half burned off. She stopped and deposited her bundle, which consisted of a child and a lot of clothing, and then [illegible] At this the narrator sprang up, and saw, a few rods off, a baby in its night clothes lying on the road and kicking up its heels in great glee, while a billow of flame rolled over it, striking the ground beyond, and leaving the baby in the center of a complete arch of fire. The baby had slid out of the bundle, and perceived by the mother in her haste. He immediately sprang for the child, and with difficulty rescued it. It is no wonder that the mother fainted when she secured the child.

TO CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchia Troches.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	111⅞
United States 6s, 1881	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	111½
United States 5-20s, 1864	111⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	111⅝
United States 10-40s	109⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Union Pacific Road	85
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Cy. Pacific	111⅞

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 9, 1871.

REMARKS—There is nothing very new or interesting with regard to the markets. Unfortunately low prices would seem to be the order of the day. Perhaps this state of things arises from the fact that prices are as low as it is possible for them to go, whilst there is no disposition on the part of merchants and mnnufacturers to put them up, believing in the motto of small profits and quick sales. Trade is moderately active, and were it not for the continued low stage of the water in the rivers, would be fully up to the preceding month. In the dry goods jobbing line heavy woolen goods are finding ready sale. Flour is held steady by the mills and the stores at unchanged prices. Wheat comes in moderately and finds ready sale at quotations. Bacon and provisions are in fair demand. Groceries continue active. Cheese is arriving in large quantities and the prices are a shade weaker. The apple market is perfectly glutted. Prime fresh butter is in fair supply

The following are the receipts of the eading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	817
Cheese, bxs	445
Wheat, sks	253
Rye, sks	170
Butter, pkgs	47
Bacon, tcs	15
Apples, bbls	1,262
Bacon, pcs	—
Corn, sks	975
Barley, sks	397
Oats, sks	1,680

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction changed:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a fair trade; we can report sales of sugar cured hams at 15½c, 16c; do shoulders, 10c; plain, 7¾a8c; sides ribbed, 8¼c; do short ribbed, 8¾c; do clear, 9¼c; ham sausage, 11c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef, 18c; lard, tierce, 10, keg, 10¾c, buckets 12c ₱ lb; mess pork at $14 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Market well supplied; we note sales of spring chickens by the coop at 50a60c per pair.

POTATOES—The market was steady, with a good jobbing demand; we note sales of peachblows at 55a60c per bushel in round lots; the usual advance was obtained from sales prime Jersey Sweets at $3 50a3 75 per barrel.

HAY—The market remains steady; we are noted sales of baled in a regular way at $22a25 per ton.

HONEY—In good supply, with sales at 23a35c per ton.

LARD OIL—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand; we notes of Pittsburgh manufactured at 82a85c for extra No 1, and 58a60 for extra No 2 per gallon.

APPLES—The receipts continue very liberal, with a large supply in the market; we notes as follows: Common to fair $1 50 a2 00 per bbl; good to prime $2 50a3. The general impression among dealers is that prices will go no lower; this, however, will depend altogether on the arrivals.

ASHES—The rates have been uniform for some time, with a fair trade demand; Soda ash, common, 4c; Refined 4¼a4½c; Pearl 9a9¼c; Potash 7¼a7½c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; we note sales of prime to choice nicely put up at 70a75c per gallon.

BEANS—Prices are weaker, with a declining tendency; we can report sales of white navy in a small way at $2 50a3 00 per bushel; as the receipts increase the prices must decrease.

CORN MEAL—We have nothing new to note, we are reported regular sales of bolted at 85a90c per bushel.

CEMENT—Market well supplied, and prices are unchanged; sales of Louisville at $2 50a3 00 per bbl; Rosendale, $4 60a 4 50; Calcined plaster $4 25a4 50.

CARBON OIL—The market was again unchanged and sales were made at a slight decline, viz: 22¼a22½c in a jobbing way for standard brands.

CHESTNUTS—Market firmer; holders were asking a slight advance; we can report sales at $3 50a4 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was less active, the tendency in prices being downward; sales of peaches, halves, 10a11c; mixed 8a8½c; quarters 7a7½c; apples—southern 6a6½c; western 7a7¼c per lb.

EGGS—The receipts were light, market stronger with sales at 29a30c per dozen.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We have no change to note; sales were reported in a small way at $4 00a4 25 per cwt in bulk.

BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off, the market is stronger and holders are less anxious to sell; strictly prime quality of fresh roll is now held at 20a22c; common and medium grades sold at various prices.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet; the top has been reached and now comes a reaction; we quote nominally at 9a11c per lb.

BEESWAX—Steady with sals at 30a 33c per lb

CIDER—In large supply; sales were reported at $5 00a8 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to this article; we note sales of New York Goshen at 15½a 16c; Ohio Goshen 15a15½c; Factory Ohio 14a14½c; Dairy Ohio 13a13½c per lb.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair, and sales were liberal for local purposes; sales of standard brands of western good spring extras, $7a7 25 choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7 62a7 75; good to choice red winter wheat, $7 25a7 50; rye flour, $5 50a5 75 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market since our ast has undergone but few changes. The receipts generally have fallen off, still prices have ruled about the same. Wheat—sales of red winter at $1 40a1 43; white $145a1 48 per bushel. Oats—the market wasa quiet one, and the supply was fully up with the demand. The tendency is evidently downward; we can report sales of mixed in round lots at 45c; sales of prime white at 46a47c. Corn—The receipts of the new crop are increasing, and the market is dull. Sales were reported at 55a60c; old corn is held at 70a72c. Rye—market quiet and prices unchanged, with sales at 88a90c per bushel. Barley—the supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales of spring at 83a85c; fall 88a90c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 8.—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; extra, $1 55a 1 56; No 1 white $1 45a1 46. Oats 39c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1871.

REMARKS—We have nothing new or important for our readers. The demand was for small lots, merely to meet the current wants of the market; buyers for round lots were not on hand; the result was a quiet market and dealers waiting for something to turn up.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were:

Spot	11¼c
S. O. all year	11¼c
B. O. all year	11½c
November	11½c
December	11¼c
January, 1872	11¼c
Parker's	$4 25
Foster's	4 30
Lower Creek, 47 gravity	$4 35a4 40.
Oil City	$4 45a4 55.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates:

Spot	22¾c
November	22¾c
December	22¾c
January	22¾c
B. O. all year	24¼c

These are the rates for Eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, November 8.—The market at the closing of the 7th was moderately active; most of the business transactions to-day were in settlement of contracts, or in futures for balance of the year.

SALES:

UPPER ROAD.

1,500 bbls	Church Run, spot	4 15
1,000 "	P. T oil, spot	4 07½
2,000 "	" "	4 10
2,200 "	" "	4 10
500 "	P. T. Co	4 03
5,000 "	" all year	4 10
4,000 "	"	4 10
500 "	Titusville pipe	4 05
1,000 "	" "	4 10

LOWER ROAD.

1,000 "	regardless	4 30
2,000 "	"	4 25
1,000 "	b. o. all year	4 40
2,000 "	s. o. all year	4 25

OIL CITY.

1,000 "	47 gravity	4 47½
2,000 "	47 "	4 50
1,000 "	"	4 47½
2,000 "	s. o. all year	4 45

TITUSVILLE, November 8.—Market dull with a better feeling than yesterday, this afternoon spot was held at $4 10 with $4 00 offered; futures were in good demand

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 8.—Market quiet at $4 35.

ROUSEVILLE, November 8.—Market quiet and weak at $4 30a4 35.

OIL CITY, November 8.—Market dull and quiet; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 27½a4 30; 47 gravity Oil City, held at $4 50.

ROUSEVILLE, November 8—Market dull and opens with little better feeling at $4 10 a4 15 on Upper Road.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—Market quiet and weak.

Standard white	22¾c
Last half	22¾c
Crude	12½c
Cases	23¾c
November	27a27½c
December	22½a22¾c
January	23c

No sales.

PITTSBUGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, November 7, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle was fair to-day. The number of buyers was hardly as large as usual, owing to the fact that some of the New York dealers are attending the election. Advices from the East are favorable and the market continues firm. Trade to-day but moderately active, but to-morrow, with an increased attendance, it is expected to rule more brisk. A small bunch of cattle was sold for $6 ₱ 100 lbs.; this is an extreme figure for a few extra cattle, and cannot be taken as a criterion to go by. The following are the ruling rates for the different grades:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb., steers	$5 50a5 75
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,200	4 75a5 12½
Common to medium	3 75a4 25
Bulls, stags and cows	3 25a3 50
Texan steers	3 00a3 50

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs fair and quality about the same as the offerings generally are. With an increased demand the market since last week has improved from 15 to 25c per hundred pounds. Yesterday trade was active and quite a number of hogs changed hands; to-day it is more slow, though the feeling as yet is good. The following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $4 75; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 pounds, $4 60 to $4 70; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 pounds, $4 30 to $4 40.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were fair. This week the market opens up unfavorable for holders; buyers are acting bearish and wanting to purchase at lower prices. Very few sheep have been sold and the market rules dull. With a supply exceeding the demand prices are from 15 to 25c per hundred pounds lower than last week. A bunch of extra 120 pounds sheep sold for $5 75, an extreme figure. The following are the rates ruling for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold in this market:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 00a5 25
Good to prime, 85 to 90	4 70a4 85
Decent to fair, 75to 80	4 00a4 50
Mean to common 70 to 75	3 00a3 75
Foot rot scalawags per head	1 00a1 50
Lambs	3 50a4 50

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1871.

REMARKS—We inquired of a prominent wool dealer if the article in Pittsburgh had declined in prices in sympathy with the Eastern market. He promptly replied no, and gave as a reason that there was no wool in this market worth reducing the prices upon. He further informed us that as there would be nothing doing in this legitimate line of business until after the incoming of the next wool crop, he was seriously meditating the propriety of going into the pork-packing business, or some other occupation by which he could earn an honest penny. In the meantime, if anybody has wool to sell the following prices will be paid:

Common fleece	50a52c.
Fine fleece	50a56c.
Unwashed	30a40c.
Combing fleece	58a60c.
Tub washed	60a65c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, November 4, 1871.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards, as reported by C. R. Martin, yard master:

	CARS.
Cattle	265
Hogs	230
Sheep	50
Horses	20
Mules	7

CATTLE.

As will be seen by the above the arrivals for the week have been light, and were mostly of a medium quality. The market ruled firm and steady all week, prices advancing a little until the close. The run was so light that notwithstauding the inclinations and efforts of buyers to keep down prices holders had no difficulty in selling at rates from ¼ to ½ higher than had ruled the week previous. To-day there is nothing doing, there being none on sale. The feeling remains good, and unless a very heavy run comes, a fair market will be met with next week.

Extra	$5 35a5 75
Good to prime, Phila	4 75a5 25
Common to medium	3 75a4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00a3 50
Texas steers	2 00a3 50

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs to-day is light and of a fair quality; the market was moderately active and a good many hogs changed hands; prices on lower grades are a little better and the feeling is somewhat improved; the offerings are pretty well sold, and the prospect looks a little better. The following are the rates current for the different kinds:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 50
Good to prime Philadelphia	4 35
Good to prime New York	4 20
Rough to common	—

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep very light to-day; demand for the best grades continues good, and the market remains firm and steady; everything of a good quality is sold and and the prospect looks fair. Following are the current rates for the different kinds as bought and sold here:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 25a5 50
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75a5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00a4 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 50a3 75
Foot rot and scalawags, per head	1 50

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle to-day were fair, with an average quality better than last week. An additional number of buyers arrived, making the attendance fully as large as the preceeding week, The market opened firm, at prices about the same as ruled yesterday, and during the forenoon trade was active and a good deal of stock changed hands. This afternoon trade was more slow, buyers purchasing but little. Most all the stock in the yards is sold, and the market closed moderately firm at the following rates:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers	$5 50a5 75
Good to prime	4 75a5 22
Common to medium	3 75a4 25
Bulls, stag and cows	3 35a3 50
Texas steers	3 00a3 50

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs were fair to-day. This morning the market opened up slow, and buyers for New York wanted to purchase at lower figures than had been ruling. Holders held stock moderately firm, at yesterday's figures, but with some concessions sales were made at figures from 5 to 10c lower. On the best grades there was but little change, choice hogs selling at $4 75. Trade ruled slow, and sales are smaller than usual. The following are the rates current for the different grades:

Extra Phila	$4 70a
Good to prime Phila	4 60a4 70
" " New York	4 25a4 50
Still-fed hogs	4 00a

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep this week to this time have been heavy. The market under the influence or a heavy supply and decreased demand rules about ¼c lower on prime grades and ⅜c on medium, while on common there seems to be very little decline. Trade to-day was slow and sales rather hard to effect.

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 a5 25
Good to primo, 85 to 90 lbs	4 55a4 85
Decent to Fair, 75 to 80 lb	4 a4 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 25a3 75
Foot rot and scalawags ₱ head	1 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Gold has been dull and steady all day at 111¾a 111⅞.

Loans were made at from 1-64 to 3-32 per cent. for use, and late in the day at 2 per cent. for use daily.

The daily clearings were about $51,000,000.

Governments were steady all day.

There were eleven proposals for bonds to-day amounting to over two millions at from 111.24 to 112; and one million advertised for to be taken at 111.24a111.55.

Stocks, although improved, were not very active, and rather firm at the close.

Money was easy on call all day at from 5 to 6 per cent.

State bonds quiet; New South Carolinas active; Tennessees dull and steady.

Sterling exchange on bankers' bills, 108¾.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 8.—Demand good at full prices. Wheat quiet, $1 20; fresh, $1 20¾a1 21 seller first one-half this month offered; $1 20 seller November. Corn firm, 48c; cash 45 seller December. Oats firm, 32a32¼c; cash 31c seller December; 33 seller January. Rye firm, 59c. Barley firmer, 53c: No. 3. 44c. Pork quiet, sales $12 50 seller December; $12 90 seller January. Lard firm; sales, 8¼c seller January. Meat good demand; sales, 140,000; ribs 6½c. Whisky firm, 85c

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—Flour quiet and weak; Ohio and Indiana $7a7 50. Wheat, demand fair with a firm market; State and Western red $1 55a1 60. Rye 96a98c. Corn dull; old yellow 73a74c; new 50a65c; mixed Western 71c. Oats firmer, white 51c; mixed 48c. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum 17c; crude 22¾c. Whisky, improved demand at 91c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 8.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady and in good demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 22½; No 2, $1 20. Oats, demand fair and prices advanced; No 2, $1 24. Corn, demand fair and market firm; No 2, 48¼c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 34c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 8.—Flour, demand fair and market firm. Wheat in fair demand and prices have advanced 1¼c; No 1, red winter at $1 40; No. 2 $1 36. Corn 61c; new year 51c. Oats, demand light with firm holders at 39c. Refined petroleum active and steady at 21¼a 22c; in car lots, best, 23c; trade lots, crude, $5 60.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 8.—Bagging quiet at 16a17c for common; middles 19c. Flour steady and in moderate demand at $6 25. Grain quiet and firm at previous quotations. Provisions quiet; mess pork firm at $13, bacon shoulders 7½c; clear rib 8c; clear sides 8¼c; sugar cured hams 17c for packed; lard—prime leaf in tierces 9½c; kegs 10¾c; green meats nominal. Hogs firm at $4 25a4 65. Whisky firm at 88c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 8.—Flour quite unchanged in every respect. Wheat market steady with a moderate demand. Amber Michigan $1 42; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 43; No. 2 Red $133. Corn market steady with moderate demand. High-mixed 54¼c; New do 52½c; Low-mixed 53c; do New 51c. Oats in fair demand and market firm; No 1, 37c; No 2, 35½c. Cloverseed $6 25 for Michigan.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—Flour and grain unchanged. Pork quiet but firm; sales $12 75a13 00. Cut meats quiet but firm. Sides and bacon quiet but firm at 7c; shoulders 7¼; sides 7a8c. Live hogs firmer at $430a440. Lard quiet and steady at 8a9c. Whisky firm 88 asked.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and purest hair dressing. It keeps the hair pure, free from curf and improves its texture. 2.

DIED:

GEIST—On Tuesday, November 7, 1871, at 8½ o'clock p. m., LENA, wife of Wm. Geist and daughter of Adam Metzgar, in the 20th year of her age.

NORTHAM—On Wednesday morning, November 8th, 1871, at 5 o'clock, of dropsy of the heart, Mrs. ANNA M., wife of S. T. Northam, aged 31 years.

O'BRIEN—On Wednesday morning, at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock, JOHN ANDREW, son of M. S. and Christina L. O'Brien, aged 4 yrs. and 7 mos.

O'LEARY—On Tuesday morning November 7th, at 10½ o'clock, ANNA, eldest daughter of Wm. and the late Sarah Douglas O'Leary, aged 10 years and six months.

BURCHFIELD—At Shady Side, on Wednesday afternoon, November 8, at 2½ o'clock, SADIE J., wife of Wm. Burchfield and daughter of Thomas Aiken, Esq., in the 23d year of her age.

MCMAHON—On Monday, November 6th, at one o'clock p. m., MICHAEL MCMAHON, in the 26th year of his age.

HAMILTON—On Thursday morning, November 2d, 1871, at 3 1-2 o'clock, of consumption, THOMAS M. HAMILTON, in the forty-second year of his age.

BROWN—On Friday, November 3d, at 2 o'clock, a. m., JAMES BROWN, aged 45 years.

HARPER—Friday evening, November 3d, 1871, at the residence of J. F. Beckham, Mrs. RUTH HARPER, mother of the late Wm. L. Harper, in the 85th year of her age.

BARRY—On Friday evening, at half-past six o'clock, MRS. MARY BARRY in the 50th year of her age.

COUGHLIN.—On Friday, November 3rd., MARY, wife of the late James Coughlin and mother of Jerry Coughlin, aged 71 years.

STANTON—On Sunday, November 5, 1871, at 1 o'clock a. m., at New Brighton, DR. DAVID STANTON, in the 43d year of his age.

DONOGHUE—On Sunday morning, November 5, at 6½ o'clock, Mrs. ELLEN, wife of Daniel Donoghue, Sr., aged 62 years.

MCGINNIS—At Sharpsburg, Pa., on Monday afternoon, November 6, 1871, Mrs. B. MCGINNIS, mother of J. and B. McGinnis, Oakland, in the 68th year of her age.

JAMISON—On Sunday, at 4 o'clock, a. m., WM. A. JAMISON, in the 49th year of his age.

The Martyrs of Neglect.

It is not too much to say that tens of thousands are now suffering from biliousness, indigestion, constipation, periodical fevers, general debility, and nervous affections, who might be restored to perfect health within a month or less by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The multitudes who have been cured of these and other ailments by the use of this well known specific are always ready to testify to its virtue as a preventive and a remedy. They are spread over the whole country: they are eager to praise and recommend it, and yet, notwithstanding its vast popularity, there are many invalids, and many who are continually exposed to the epidemical diseases, against which it is a sure protection, who, either through indifference or incredulity neglect to seize the opportunity to cure and m ans of prevention, which they have only to reach out their hands to obtain. This is strange; it is one of the anomalies of human nature which it is impossible to account for or explain. It is, however, quite certain that every day the number of these Martyrs of Neglect is diminishing. This is proved by the statistics of the sales of the great remedy. During the present fall the demand for it has increased beyond all precedent, and it seems as if in the end the entire community would realize the important fact, that when all other medicines prescribed for the above complaints fail, it can and does effect a cure. As a protection against the diseases most common at this season, there is nothing comparable with it.

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